

Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XV—No 48.

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1879.

WHOLE No. 776

CLOTHIERS, ATTENTION!

We have bought at much less than cost the entire stock of the largest Wholesale Clothing House in Rochester, and are now offering to the Clothiers of Michigan at prices never before mentioned.

AN IMMENSE WHOLESALE STOCK!

We invite a call from every Clothing Merchant in the State, and guarantee you it will pay you to come to Detroit if you can use any goods. We are also offering these goods to our Retail Trade at

GREAT BARAINS.

We have an enormous stock which must be sold and have made prices to sell it. Thousands of Overcoats, Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's. Thousands of Suits in all grades, from the cheapest to the best. Thousands of pairs of Pants. Good lined Pants for \$1, made and trimmed well. Immense bargains in all lines. Clothing was never offered so cheap. We have got the stock and must move it. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money saved on every purchase. Come and look at the goods. It will pay you.

C. R. MABLEY,
124, 126, 128, 130, 132, and 134 Woodward Ave., DETROIT.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of
Huron and Cross Streets, Ypsilanti, Mich., by
CHARLES MOORE.

PERIPATETICO.

It was not long ago that a wisely observant person said to the Peripatetic, "How is anyone—and young girls in particular—to learn ladyhood—or rather, how can they be made to feel the worth of it, and to sound its heights and depths?" Perhaps we might say instead, "How is the gospel of true manhood to be preached for their acceptance?" It seems, sometimes, that there is no class at once so eager and so helpless, so promising, and so to be dreaded, so easily reached, yet so hard to hold, as that of young girls just opening their hitherto ignorant eyes upon life and its innumerable meanings. There are so many things that please, that the young nature does not always quickly distinguish the good from the evil, the best instead of the harmful. Every one knows too, how full and brimming over are the animal spirits and the quick perception of the absurd that makes any deviation from established rules and proprieties a piece of unutterable humor, which at the same time is not at all appreciated by parents and guardians, but means to them only pain and apprehension. The Peripatetic allows that this is no small task to set the girlish mind—the task of learning and keeping the innumerable proprieties with which our social life is hedged about, but neither is the thing to be gained of small value. The realized ideal of a stainless and perfected womanhood is a thing for which no price is too great to pay. And first, the Peripatetic would say to the girls, form your ideal. Let her be as high and noble as your mind's eye can see; as true and loyal in great things and small as Heaven itself; perfect in faith, boundless in sympathies, not for those in her own station alone, but for all who are desolate and oppressed. Let her be thoughtful, cheerful, glad; give her all the graces that heart could wish, and then set yourselves to copy, with an earnestness that shall of itself lift you toward the end you seek. Remember too, that your sins are not to be forgiven you because you are thoughtful, for thoughtfulness, in and of itself, is the most cruel wrong one can possibly commit. It is the fairest and truest rule you can have, when you permit yourself to say and do nothing for which you would feel shame or regret, or would dread to tell to those whose good opinion you most value. To have been wild or fast in youth and have "slobered down" with added years does not make the fairest page for a woman to look back upon. Learn to value the best things in yourselves and not to think that you are a shining light among your associates because you think of more liberties to take, and more opportunities to shock the general public. It is only by the most earnest looking to that perfect law of liberty, which being in itself is gentle, modest, truthful, and faithful in the least things, can but make those who follow it women than whom there can be no fairer or sweeter, because the house of their character is founded upon a rock.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are constive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL. For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers. Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLane, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

WYOMORE A BLOOD, BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

The most powerful vitalizing nerve tonic and invigorator known; a sovereign cure in all nervous diseases, heart disease, exhausted vitality, broken-down constitutions, dyspepsia, weakness of the kidneys, bladder, urinary organs, arresting seminal and prostatic affections, restoring nervous and debilitated systems to health and vigor. Price \$1.50 and \$2.00. Sold by first-class druggists. FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO., General Agents, Detroit.

J. D. KERGAN, M. D., ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST

To the Detroit Institute of Medical and Surgical Electricity.

No. 21 Rowland, Cor. of State St., Detroit, Mich.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Piles, Dyspepsia, and obstinate Nervous Complaints in both sexes a Specialty. 77314

interpolate a recently received letter which will explain itself:

"The portrait of Emerson that appears in the current number of *Scribner's* recalls several semi-interviews with the man. I say semi-interviews because the philosopher himself was unconscious of them. 'I visit occasionally the library at Cambridge,' says Emerson in his essay on 'Books,' and one day as he was poring over some rare old books in this library, I first traced the resemblance between the man and the marble bust near by that bore his name. The next interview was in the class room. Mr. Francis J. Child was feeling that day as if he had succeeded in founding a second Chaucer Society, and as he rattled on in regard to the tendency photographs have to bring kings and queens down to the level with us common people of the world, Ralph Waldo's always pleasant face took on a broad smile of keen appreciation. The next time I saw him, he was running for a street car. As he stepped upon the platform of the car, the look of anxiety changed back to the gentle smile, and that same smile held his countenance at our next interview, when we were both dining, although at separate tables, with that genial host, Parker, of Boston. My last interview occurred in the Old South Church. After repeated detentions by reason of failing health, Mr. Emerson had come in from Concord to deliver a lecture on the 'Future of the Republic.' Standing where Otis and Hancock and Sam Adams had stood when they urged the people on to resist the tyranny of England, the philosopher-poet pled that the lessons of the past might sink deep into the hearts of the people of to-day, to the end that the government, established and preserved at so great a cost, may be handed down to posterity increased not alone in physical but also in moral power. There was hope in his tones, 'for Emerson was born in the Era of Good Feeling,' said Charles Eliot Norton, and he must always look on the bright side of national affairs."

To return to the picture: the publishers have done a kindness to every reader of Emerson, for the face is so winning that it will go with the reader through every essay and will share the enthusiasm as the book is closed.

"The Tile Club at Play" is a continued account of the adventures of that very unconventional body, upon Long Island. The serials, "Falconberg" and "Hawarth's," present additional installments, and Mr. Russell Sturgis has an illustrated paper upon "John Leech and the Early Days of Punch." Edward C. Stedman boldly avows his views upon the certainty of future "Aerial Navigation," and two striking sketches, though of entirely differing aspects, are respectively, "The Doom of Claudius and Cynthia" and "Pot's Painless Cure." Another noticeable contribution is the "Symposium on the Chinese Question," which consists of interviews with French, Irish, German and English representatives, and their expressed views upon the subject. Mr. R. H. Stoddard has a poem, "The Dead Master," and there are other articles and poems of interest.

The *Atlantic* for February opens with "The Career of a Capitalist," a short sketch with a decided moral, which the so called "labor reformers" will do well to copy. Mr. W. W. Story gives part I. of "A Roman Holiday Twenty Years Ago," and Mr. W. F. A. Phorpe writes most feelingly of "Musicians and Music Lovers." "The Lady of the Aroostook" arrives at the end of her voyage with the acquisition of a lover, though an undeclared one, and "The Modern Martyrdom of St. Perpetua" is set forth by Mrs. Stowe. Mark Twain makes his best effort for a long time past in the shape of "The Great French Duel," and R. H. Stoddard contributes some "Reminiscences of Bayard Taylor." Besides other articles, there are poems by Lucy Larcom, Albert Leighton and others. Mrs. Piatt also contributing three songs, the last of which we copy:

Turned Away.
"It may have been. Who knows? Who knows?
It was too dark for me to see.
The wind that spared this very rose
Its few last leaves could hardly be
Sadder of voice than he."

A foreign prince here in disguise
Who asked a shelter from the rain
(The country that he came from lies
Above the clouds): he asked in vain,
And will not come again."

For the joy set before thee—
The cross.
For the gain that comes after—
The loss.
For the morning that smileth—
The night.
For the peace of the victor—
The fight.

For the white rose of goodness—
The thorn.
For the Spirit's deep wisdom—
Men's scorn.
For the sunshine of gladness—
The rain.
For the fruit of God's pruning—
The pain.

For the clear bells of triumph—
A knell.
For the sweet kiss of meeting—
Farewell.
For the light of the mountain—
The steep.
For the waking in heaven—
Death's sleep.
—Mrs. M. F. Butts, in *Scribner's Magazine*.

THE YPSILANTI MARBLE WORKS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1850.
BATCHELDER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES.



Made of AMERICAN and ITALIAN MARBLE and GRANITE of all kinds. Also SAND STONE MONUMENTS. COPEING for Cemetery Lots, IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS, VASES, and URNS for Cemeteries and Lawns.

All work executed by first-class workmen. Delivered and erected in a good and substantial manner in any part of the State. Prices on favorable terms. Just received a fine assortment of

MARBELIZED SLATE BRACKET SHELVES
Representing the Different Varieties of Foreign Marble.

H. BATCHELDER, G. W. LOUGHRIDGE, J. H. WILCOX

AN IMMENSE STOCK —OF— HOLIDAY GOODS! —AT— J. H. WORTLEY'S CROCKERY STORE!

—THE—
YPSILANTI GREENHOUSES
OPEN DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS,
—FOR—
Inspection of Visitors.

We keep for sale constantly, a fine collection of Plants, the best Old and New Varieties. We furnish

CUT FLOWERS TO ORDER
Suitable for
WEDDINGS, FUNERALS, ENTERTAINMENTS ETC.,
Also
Boquets and Designs in Flower Work
Made to Order.

Plants Loaned for decorating Houses and Churches at a small cost. Floral Designs, in Natural Flowers Embalmed, and appropriately Framed,
AT A MODERATE COST.
All orders through Post Office, or otherwise, promptly attended to, and delivered to all parts of the city. Greenhouses adjoining Post Office on Pearl St. Ypsilanti, Mich.

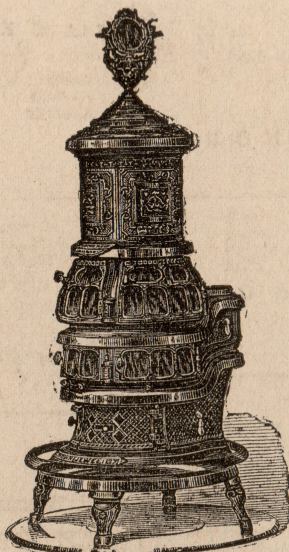
EUGENE LAIBLE,
Proprietor.

762

DON'T buy a Sewing Machine until you have seen the
NEW WHEELER & WILSON,
For sale by
ROBBINS & SWEET.
Straight Needle. No Shuttle to thread. Simplest and easiest to handle. Runs easily, quietly, and rapidly. Most durable and best made in the world. Call and see it. 744-1f

I present my compliments to the public inviting all who wish first-class
HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS,
and
LIVERY ADVANTAGES.
To patronize the
CITY HOTEL
Near the Depot, on Cross St.
The hotel is new and has a complete and splendid finish. I have also opened in connection with the hotel, a
SPECIMEN HOUSE,
On Huron Street, Near the Post Office.
748 **GEO. CARR.**

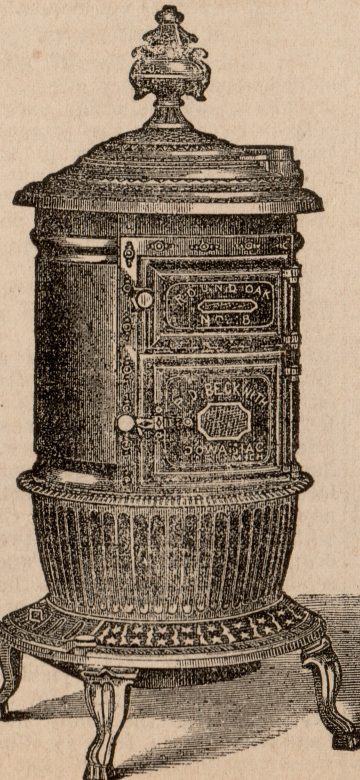
CROWN JEWEL, KING OF BASE BURNERS.



OVER 30,000

Now in use and not one returned. Hot water attachments. Nickel-plated foot rails and foot rests! Will Boil and Bake equally well at the same time.

STEVENS & LOOMIS.
ROUND OAK,



The most convenient, most economical, and most satisfactory WOOD STOVE. To see it call at

Stevens & Loomis.

A CAPITAL HIT.
A large assortment of Albums, Fine Pocket Books, Bill Books and Wallets, Toilet Goods, Clothes and Hair Brushes, Cut Glass Goods, Children's Toys, Dolls, and other articles suitable for holiday presents. I can offer special bargains, and will save you money by examining goods and getting prices.

Read the Bargains at
INGRAM'S FIVE CENT COUNTER!

1 Stereoscopic View (100 varieties).....	5 cents
1 Rubber Dressing Comb.....	5 cents
1 Rubber Fine Comb.....	5 cents
1 Metal Backed Comb.....	5 cents
5 Pocket Combs.....	5 cents
1 Large Horn Dressing Comb.....	5 cents
2 Packages Hair Pins.....	5 cents
5 Lead Pencils (Best Eagle).....	5 cents
1 Rubber-tipped Lead Pencil.....	5 cents
25 White or Colored Envelopes.....	5 cents
25 Sheets Good Note Paper.....	5 cents
1 Pass Book.....	5 cents
1 Chromo, White and Gold.....	5 cents
1 Chromo, Black and Gold.....	5 cents
1 Photograph Frame.....	5 cents
1 Handsome Stamped Motto (25 styles).....	5 cents
2 Fine Photographs (public men, etc.).....	5 cents
1 Box French Blacking.....	5 cents
1 Shaving Brush.....	5 cents
1 Fine Wood Pipe.....	5 cents
1 Cake Nice Toilet Soap.....	5 cents
1 Box French Blacking.....	5 cents
1 Leather Pocket-Book.....	5 cents
1 Paper Best Pins.....	5 cents
1 Silver-Plated Tumbler.....	5 cents
1 Doll Baby.....	5 cents
1 Bottle (2 oz.) Best Black Ink.....	5 cents
1 Bottle (4 oz.) Best Mucilage.....	5 cents

Pure Mixed Candy, 12 cts. per pound.
FRED. F. INGRAM,
Opposite Depot.

YPSILANTI, JAN. 25, 1879.

Effective Pictures.

Nast is a veritable genius. In a late number of *Harper's Weekly* he shows Fernando Wood making a speech in Congress and pointing to the worthy citizens who, he assures the House, were frightened away from the polls in New York city by the Republicans. These citizens are upon a stand for exhibition and do not look much like frightened men. One has a strong stick in one hand and a brick-bat in the other, with a bottle of liquor in his pocket; the other carries a navy revolver and smokes a cigar, and both belong unmistakably to the governing class in New York.

Another cartoon gives a picture of Lamar who has just made the following speech: "As long as the right of the people of the South to self-government is made an issue in national politics the people of the South will not, and in my opinion ought not, to allow any question as to currency to divide them." A respectable colored man comes to the magnificent politician, hat in hand, and seriously asks, "Whom do you mean by the people?" Whereupon Mr. Lamar, with a glance that might petrify the querist exclaims, "How dare you wave the bloody shirt again?" That's the policy. Stop every investigation of wrong and every plea for right with the accusation, "You are waving the bloody shirt again." This puts us in mind of a similar derisive cry by the same class of Southern whites and Northern dough-faces during the outrages of the border ruffians in behalf of slavery—"Bleeding Kansas. Let her bleed." Pro-slavery men have neither honesty nor humanity.—*N. Y. Witness.*

The April Election.

In eleven weeks the electors of Michigan will be called on to choose a judge of the supreme court and two regents of the university, all for eight years. The canvassing for candidates must soon begin.

We make the suggestion that the people of the state cannot possibly be better served in their highest tribunal than by Chief Justice Campbell. If they can be as well served, who is the man to do it? The idea that any lawyer can make a judge in the court of last resort, where the personal and proper rights of 1,500,000 people, in cases of great importance and perplexity and frequent novelty, are to be settled for all time, is about as absurd as the idea that any tinker of old watches can make a good chronometer. The folly of putting raw men into important public places, where some technical skill and experience are needed, was shown by that greenback supervisor in Hillsdale county who left off his assessment roll about 25 tax-payers, thus releasing some from proper burdens, loading others with undue burdens, and vitiating his entire work, if it should be contested. A greenback judge on the supreme bench could do far more mischief to the people of Michigan than 100 greenback supervisors, for their power is limited to a few things, and their terms last for only a single year.

Judge Campbell has now filled the office for 21 years, and been honored by two reelections. He is in fine physical health, in the prime of intellectual power, is a natural jurist, an accomplished scholar, a Christian gentleman, and withal very modest. He came to Michigan at so early an age as to entitle him to precedence as the pioneer among his judicial brethren. While Judge Campbell has been a republican ever since the organization of the party, he has never manifested partisanship on the bench, but when his conscientious convictions required it, he sustained the constitution against strong pressure from partisans, as on the soldiers' voting law; also, against vast pecuniary influence on the municipal railroad-aid bonds. The decision in which he concurred in 1870, in the famous case of the Township of Salem vs. Detroit & Howell railroad, preserved many of our municipalities from wrecking themselves during the railroad building mania.

A judge who can thus hold fast by that sheet-anchor of safety to the state, our written constitution, and interpret it honestly and fearlessly, and through clamorous partisans or speculators would have it different, should receive unanimous support at the polls. Judge Campbell's written opinions are terse, clear, eloquent specimens of good English, and his book, "The political history of Michigan," far surpasses any other record of our remarkable career under many different governments. We announce him thus early for reelection without any suggestion from himself or friends, because a close observation of his life and labors has inspired us with the highest esteem and admiration for this learned, pure, dignified gentleman.

The two regents of the university whose terms next expire, and whose places are to be filled at the April election are Charles Rynd of Adrian and Claudius B. Grant of Houghton. Col. Grant is very well known to the people of the State as a leading representative in the legislature for two terms, and Dr. Rynd's professional skill and enthusiasm for learning have made him conspicuous. The personal difficulties at the University will hardly admit of the unanimous renomination of these regents, although their experience might be valuable to the institution and the people.—*Lansing Republican.*

A life having no doctrines and not regulated by truth will not exhibit much of Christianity. This clamor against doctrines and creeds is a kind of religious communism, which seeks to cast off all restraint which sound doctrine necessarily throws over the life.

Children have more need of models than of critics.—*Touber.*

MICHIGAN
 WHEAT MAP
 —1878—

Acres 1,523,841
 Bushels 27,596,760
 Average 18.11



Michigan Wheat Map,
 Showing for the State and
 Counties of Michigan the number
 of acres on the ground in
 May, 1878, and the yield in 1878
 at same average per acre as in
 1877.

WHEAT MAP OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN FOR 1878.

MICHIGAN PRODUCTS.

A Brief Review of the Cereals,
 Roots, Stock, Etc., Grown in
 the State.

Annual Report of the Secretary of
 the State Agricultural Society.

To The President & Executive Committee: I
 have the honor to submit the following brief re-
 view of the farm products of Michigan, for 1878 and
 previous years.
 J. P. THOMPSON, Secretary
 Detroit, January 1, 1879.

MICHIGAN'S MONEY CROP.

Compared with 1876-7 the year 1878 has been to the Michigan farmer one of continued low prices, increased production, and not marked but substantial prosperity. Crops of all kinds have yielded bountifully and been secured in good condition, and while his hopes of an advance in the market have not been realized, the increased purchasing power of money has generally operated to his advantage. The season has demonstrated more clearly than ever that the leading staple, the one great money-crop of Michigan upon which it must depend to keep the balance of trade in its favor, and upon which the farmer must mainly depend to make farming pay, is wheat. Its value exceeds that of all other farm crops combined. The exact figures cannot be given, but the exportation of wheat probably brings more money into the State than that of all other farm products together. In 1873, the last year for which a census was taken, the cash value of the wheat crop exceeded that of corn, potatoes, wool, fruits and vegetables combined by over \$1,335,000. According to the supervisors' reports made to the Secre-

tary of State there were in the ground last May 1,523,841 acres of wheat, which at the same average yield per acre as in 1877 would give 27,596,760 bushels as the crop for 1878. If to this we add the product of the 89 townships which made no report though many of them are among the best wheat townships in the State, and also make allowance for the ravages of the Hessian fly, which were much more severe in 1877 than in 1878, the Michigan wheat crop the past year undoubtedly exceeded 28,000,000 bushels. This at even the present low prices would give an average of over \$260 to every wheat producer or \$18 to every wheat eater, man, woman and child, in the State.

THE GROWTH OF 40 YEARS.

A subject of such vital interest demands the first attention of every agricultural society and every agriculturist in the State, and to present at a glance the growth and magnitude of the industry, we have prepared from authentic sources, a little table showing the acreage, the yield per acre, when possible, and the aggregate bushels grown at intervals for the last 40 years:

Years.	Acres.	Yield per Acre.	Bushels.
1838	492,580	10	2,157,100
1849	473,451	10	4,925,800
1859	712,104	15	8,313,200
1863	843,881	11½	9,688,672
1869	1,134,484	13½	15,299,772
1873	1,223,212	13¾	16,885,179
1877	1,312,352	18	23,793,039
1878	1,523,841	18	27,596,760

LEADING THE VAN.

Out of the nine wheat States which outranked Michigan in 1840, she has outstripped all but Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, while Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and California have, within the last few years, shot forward into the front rank. Compared with these great States, the Lower Peninsula surpasses them all save Indiana, area for

ods of drilling and harvesting; and to an increase of live stock and consequent increase of fertilization. The increase in the aggregate is due mainly, to the rapid settlement and clearing up of the country, and there is no reason to suppose that the increase will be seriously checked until the millions of acres of wild lands are finally brought under cultivation. What the limit will be, must be left to conjecture.

SURPRISING FACTS.

Mr. Robert L. Hewitt, statistical clerk in the Secretary of State's office, area, in wheat production, and were it possible to compare the proportion of land under cultivation in the two States, there can be no doubt but it would surpass Indiana, also. The State motto might well read: "If you seek the American wheat peninsula, look around you."

The table also, reveals the surprising fact that while the aggregate product of wheat in Michigan has doubled about every ten years, the average yield per acre has increased from ten bushels in 1840 to eighteen bushels, in 1877. The causes for this most gratifying result are not far to seek. It is due to the greater care of farmers in selecting seed; to the introduction of new varieties, such as the Clawson, which yields better than its predecessors; to improved machinery and methodized valuable service to the cause of Michigan agriculture by preparing and exhibiting at the State Fair a large map showing the number of acres, the bushels and the average yield per acre of wheat in each county for the year, 1877. Among the many important facts which it so forcibly illustrated, were some that seemed almost incredible. It is not many years ago since farmers believed that only the extreme southern counties of the State were adapted to wheat culture, yet this

wheat map shows that one half the crop of 1877 was raised north of a line running east and west through the northern edge of Eaton and Ingham counties. Indeed, taking the counties, tier by tier from the Indiana line, neither the greatest aggregate in bushels nor the highest average per acre is reached until we get into the fourth tier, while the fifth and sixth tiers show a higher general average than the first and second, and compare favorably with them in the aggregate bushels produced. The rapid advance of the wheat line into the northern woods is as gratifying as it was unexpected. Along all that sweeping water-line—from Monroe at the southeast, with its 19 bushels to the acre, up to Bay with its 24 and Cheboygan with its 19, around and down to Berrien, at the southwest, with its 15—there is no break in the wheat line, no county where the staple is not grown profitably. Hills and plains, oak openings and cedar thickets, hard-wood and soft-wood land, north and south the whole Peninsula is a wheat belt. The wheat map for 1877 was published in the first number of the MICHIGAN HOME-STEAD. We now have the pleasure of supplementing it with the wheat map for 1878, which speaks for itself.

THE CORN CROP.

Second to wheat as a field crop in this State is corn, to be valued not directly by its exports like wheat, but by its home consumption, in feeding stock, etc. The crop increased from seven and a half million bushels in 1853 to over twenty million in 1873, the average yield per acre increasing from 23 to 32 bushels in the meantime. The number of acres harvested in 1877 was 732,946, and undoubtedly reached 800,000 in 1878. At 35 bushels to the acre

and 30 cents a bushel, this would give 28,000,000 bushels as the amount, and \$8,400,000 as the market value of the Michigan corn crop last harvested. Adding the fodder, and ten millions would probably be a low estimate. A corn map, could one be constructed, would show that this great staple also is admirably adapted to our soil and climate, and is grown successfully in all parts of the Lower Peninsula. The steady increase of the crop at the rate of nearly 1,000,000 bushels annually, indicates a corresponding increase in live stock and the fertilizing agencies, which counteract the exhaustion which would follow an excessive cropping with wheat.

OATS.

The acreage of oats harvested in the State in 1877 was 431,629, being several thousand acres less than in 1876, and the reports for 1878 show a still further decrease in the amount sown. From the best figures and estimates at hand I do not think it safe to put the oat crop last harvested at more than 14,000,000 bushels. This falling off is due partly, no doubt, to the greater attention given to wheat the past two years in anticipation of a prolonged European war, and partly to a growing belief among farmers that oats are more exhaustive to the soil, more productive of weeds, and, on the whole, less profitable than other crops which might take its place. The cost of producing an acre of oats in the southern part of the State is estimated at \$9, so that at 25 cents a bushel anything less than a yield of 36 bushels to the acre is a dead loss. On heavy soils the yield is much more than that, and with the improved varieties and more skillful tillage, it must show greatly increased profits. It forms a cheap and

Continued on seventh page.

LANSING.

Third Week's Work of the State Law - Makers -- Legislation, Present and Prospective.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LANSING, January 17, 1879.

The third week of the session has been one of pretty close application to business and good progress, but has been marked by no very stirring events. Members are supplying their constituents with Legislative Journals, public reports, papers and documents, as fast as they are ground out by the State printing mill, and are devoting what time is left to the preparation of more bills, resolutions, petitions, etc., to empty into the hopper. The amount of this printed and to-be-printed matter is enormous, and where it all goes to or what it all amounts to in the end is not easily discovered, for more state, flat and unprofitable reading than most of it is you could not imagine, though gifted with the exuberant fancy of Jules Verne. The man is probably yet unborn who would pay more than two cents a cartload for the Journal, or if he should, it would be for other than reading purposes. The public reports are scarcely more attractive. Take that of some State institution; instead of a clear and concise statement of its present condition, its work since the last report, and its wants for the immediate future, which is all the average taxpayer cares to know, we find long schedules of every tack-hammer, cork-screw and soup-bone the institution has bought and the price paid for each, all strung out like the names in a catalogue of a ladies' seminary, and, as if this were not enough, the tack-hammers and cork-screws are inventoried in duplicate, one set for each year, so that, instead of one biennial report, we have two annual reports stitched together, and instead of ten pages we get fifty or sixty. I have not a report of the Board of State Auditors at hand, but anyone who will turn to it and compare the cost of the State printing with the aggregate cost of running all other branches of the State government, the Legislature included, will be surprised at the result. The fault, I believe, will be found in the system, and not in those who prepare the matter or those who print it. They are, so far as I am aware, following the usages of their predecessors. Indeed, the State Printers asked to be investigated some months ago but could not be accommodated. A resolution has been referred to the House Printing Committee calling for an investigation, but with what results time must tell.

THE MARQUETTE AND MACKINAC RAILROAD.

One of the first questions the Michigan legislator has to ask himself is, and has been for years, what can or should we do to secure railroad connection between the Upper and the Lower Peninsula? Its vital importance is urged by representatives of both sections, and the necessity of State aid to accomplish it is admitted by all. Innumerable projects have been started, grants of land made in its favor, and contracts made with apparently responsible parties, but thus far all in vain. Parties in Chippewa county, through which the road will pass, are anxious that the lands be thrown open to settlement, and, in hope of reconciling conflicting interests, the Governor in his message suggested that the State might sell the lands and devote the proceeds to the purposes of the original grant. There seems to be constitutional and other difficulties in the way of this procedure, and Representative Griffey, of Marquette, has introduced a bill extending for two years longer the grant in aid of the road. There is a strong feeling in the State against railroad subsidies, as was shown by the bitter opposition to the proposed Alpena Railroad land grant at the last session; but it is thought that this Marquette and Mackinac project has enough merit in it to secure the two-thirds vote necessary to pass it. Should it become a law, the next step will be for the Board of Control to declare the old contract forfeited and advertise for new proposals. It is confidently stated that if this were done certain Detroit capitalists are ready to build the road under the conditions allowed the old contractors, but of this I cannot speak with certainty.

THE SHIP CANAL.

A joint resolution has been introduced and reported upon favorably by the House Committee on Internal Improvements to authorize the Board of Control to transfer the St. Mary's Falls ship canal to the General Government. The reasons for such a transfer are obvious and the wonder is that it has not been done before. The many international questions growing out of the commerce of the Great Lakes have to be settled, not with the State of Michigan, but with the United States, which have very properly taken charge of all the other great improvements on these waters in the interests of navigation. Indeed the Government is now building additional locks to enlarge and increase the capacity of the canal, and the completion and future care of the whole work are proper subjects for national legislation. The Legislature of 1869 passed a resolution similar to that now pending, but the canal was then encumbered with a large debt which the Government did not care to assume. That debt is now paid or provided for and it is presumed the authorities at Washington will accept the gift.

NEW STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The energies and funds of the State are better employed in looking after its numerous and rapidly multiplying penal, charitable and reformatory institutions, than in canal building. Some bills have already been and others will be introduced providing for additional State institutions, and foremost among these a separate asylum for the blind who are now housed with the deaf mutes at Flint, though the two classes have nothing in common, and require radically different methods of instruction and treatment. What

the chances are that this Legislature will make an appropriation for an asylum for the blind, it is too soon yet to predict. The other project is for a State reformatory or sort of industrial school for friendless or helpless girls between 8 and 12 years of age. Bills have been introduced naming a commission and providing for the purchase of a site for such an institution, and they await the action of the committees to which they have been referred. Petitions for such a school have been poured in upon the two Houses in great profusion, and will have great influence on those who had given the subject no previous attention. As a preventive of crime this proposed house of shelter would undoubtedly be of inestimable value.

A RELIC.

Speaking of Legislative Manuals, Representative Baldwin of Pontiac has a rare work of that sort. It is the manual of the Legislature of 1846 of which he was a member. At that time the Hon. Alpheus Felch was Governor, the Hon. Wm. L. Greenly, Lieutenant Governor, Bagg & Harmon, State printers, and the Legislature held its sessions in Detroit. Among the members were Austin Blair, Flavius J. Littlejohn, Wm. M. Fenton, and others who have since become more or less famous. The manual of 1846, compared with the bulky manuals issued now-a-days, is a very thin affair, containing only the names and boarding places of members, the standing committees, the rules, and a few other matters, making in all about 60 pages. From its abstract of the State census of the previous year we learn that the whole State had a population of 304,278, Detroit 13,065, Jackson 3,427, and Grand Rapids, 1,510, while all Saginaw county, embracing about ten times its present territory had only a population of 1,218. Truly the whirligig of time has brought around some remarkable changes.

W. J. G.

Startling Figures.

THE WASTE, COST AND CRIME ATTRIBUTABLE TO STRONG DRINK.

The address prepared by Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton, in the name of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union of the United States, and forwarded to the International Prison Congress at Stockholm last fall, contains an appalling resume of the waste and crime for which strong drink is responsible. Beginning at home, the United States, according to the internal revenue report of 1872, spends annually over \$735,720,000 for liquors—as much as is spent for all the food of the people—and this amount has since been enlarged from year to year. An army of 545,000 men find employment in the traffic, and 40,000,000 bushels of good grain go to make the deleterious stuff. Great Britain yearly spends \$149,772,610 for alcoholic drinks, using 38,420,525 bushels of grain in the making. Of course, there is an intimate connection between these statistics and those of pauperism and crime. Some years ago a legislative committee investigating pauperism in New York State found that out of 261,252 cases seven-eighths were brought to pauperism through drink. A similar investigation in Suffolk county of this State showed that five-sixths of the paupers were reduced to their dependent condition by intemperance. In Great Britain one out of every five of the population is a pauper, and a canvass of the work-houses revealed that about 80 per cent of the adult inmates were victims of intemperance. From drink to pauperism, and from pauperism to crime are natural and inevitable steps. Dr. Elisha Harris, after a thorough inspection of nearly all the New York prisons and conversation with nearly every prisoner, learned 80 per cent came to their bad ends through drink. Of the convicts in the prisons of 15 States only 10 per cent claimed to be temperate. Of the murders perpetrated in the United States and Great Britain full 50 per cent occur during drunken brawls. Judge Noah Davis says that seven-eighths of the crimes in this country involving personal violence are traceable to liquor. On the other hand, in those exceptional communities where intoxicating drinks are excluded, there is scarcely any crime or pauperism. Vineyard, N. J., and Greeley, Col., are notable instances. In Potter county, Pa., where prohibition has been the rule for ten years, there is neither jail nor criminal. In the town of Rensselaer, Ireland, with 4,000 people and no liquor shop, there is no poorhouse or police station. In Tyrone county, with 10,000 people, where no public house is allowed, there is not one policeman.

About thirty tons of prepared chewing gum are yearly consumed in the United States. The consumption of spruce gum is somewhat less, and that of a gum made in Tennessee from balsam tolu, and sold in the Southern States, about twenty tons. Lately a material has been used styled "rubber gum." It is from the sap of the sapote tree of South and Central America. The sap, like that of the India rubber tree, has a milky look. The gum was first imported into the United States with a view of melting it with India rubber, in order to produce a cheaper article than the latter. It was found to be impliable and therefore useless for that purpose. It had long been chewed by South and Central American Indians, and found useful in allaying thirst. Experiments were therefore made here in purifying it for chewing, and with final success. It is tasteless, and has the merit of lasting longer than other gums, which more quickly dissolve and crumble in the mouth. So great is its ductility that a piece half an inch thick, after being heated in the mouth, can be stretched into a thread a hundred feet long. Its consumption is about fifty tons a year.

An eastern exchange says: Prof. Haynard's experiment at the Amhurst agricultural college of keeping cabbage plants in the cold frames over winter, is thus far a success. The plants are looking strong and healthy, notwithstanding the severe cold weather.

A Lucky Ticket.

[World Translation from the French.]

An Italian gentleman with a nice little income had a nice little servant girl, who said to him one morning: "O, if you please, won't you give me a franc to buy a lottery ticket with? I dreamed last night that 41,144 was going to draw the capital prize, and I want to buy that number."

He gave the girl three francs, and next day, on happening to look at the report of the drawing, saw that No. 41,144 had drawn the capital prize of 518,652.85 lire, or to speak more accurately, \$100,000.

Returning quietly to the house, he concealed his emotion, and said to the servant girl, "Susan, I have long observed with approbation your piety, beauty, modesty, skill in the art of cookery, and other good qualities, calculated to adorn the highest station. Be mine. Let me lead you to the hymeneal altar. No delay. Just as you are."

Susan was astonished, but after some persuasion, assented. "Hasten, then, Susan; put on your bonnet and shawl and let us take a walk around the block to the only friar's cell, where we shall be made one."

In a few minutes the bride-elect returned clad in a red, red shawl, with a black velvet bonnet trimmed with Victoria regia. In a few minutes more the ceremony had been performed, and the twain were one. They returned to the house, where the husband carelessly took up the paper and said with a well counterfeited start of surprise: "Darling, everything is bright for us upon our wedding-day. You remember the ticket in the lottery that you dreamed about and I gave you three francs to buy? Where is it, my ownest?"

"O, I didn't buy it. I spent the money for this duck of a bonnet."

For the Last Time.

There is a touch of pathos about doing even the simplest thing "for the last time." It is not alone kissing the dead that gives you a strange pain. You feel it when you have looked your last time upon some scene that you loved—when you stand in some quiet city street where you know that you will never stand again. The actor playing his part for the last time, the singer whose voice is cracked hopelessly, and who after this once will never stand before the sea of upturned faces disputing the plaudits with fresher voices and fairer forms, the minister who has preached his last sermon—these all know the hidden bitterness of the two words "never again." How they come to us on our birthdays as we grow older! Never again young; always nearer and nearer the last—the end which is universal, "the last thing which will follow all last things," and turn them, let us hope, from pains to joys. We put away our boyish toys with an odd heartache. We were too old to walk any longer on our stilts—too tall to play marbles on the sidewalk. Yet there was a pang when we thought we had played with our merry thoughts for the last time; and life's serious, grown up work was waiting for us. Now we do not want the lost toys back. Life has other and larger playthings for us. May it not be that these far-off days as the boyish games seem to our manhood, and we shall learn that death is but the opening of the gate into the new land of promise?—*Ex.*

OBSERVATION.—The famous Thurlow, Lord Chancellor of England, was on one occasion complimented on his extraordinary memory. He said in reply: "He had no merit in having a good memory, for memory was only a result of attention." By this he meant close observation of what is seen, heard or read. The answer was only part of the truth. To have a good memory, there must in the first place be a natural or acquired capacity for observing and treasuring up observations. No doubt, the good memory demonstrated by Thurlow and other clever men has been greatly owing to a strict attention to what they have heard or read, or has passed before their eyes. The brain may be defined as a kind of photographic apparatus, which retains the impressions made on it through the eyes or ears. But then the apparatus must be of the right sort, to begin with, and at all events it must be kept in good order by exercise. The great thing is to begin young. One boy, for example, will notice all that takes place. He observes the look of the people, their mode of speaking, their style of dress, the houses they live in, the anecdotes and stories they relate. Another boy, going through the same routine, takes no heed of anything to be afterward useful. He is thinking only of trivial amusements, what he is to have for dinner, his new suit of clothes, or something equally paltry and evanescent. His education is little better than thrown away, and he but dimly remembers anything that fell under his attention in youth.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A WASTED LIFE.—The son of rich parents, he never knew the real value of money. Fonder of play than study, he was accounted a dunce at school. He had money, what did he want with education? When once asked by a schoolmate why he always made use of little "i's in writing, he replied that "he wasn't half so stuck up because he had money as the fellows seemed to think. A little I was big enough for him." Arrived at the age of twenty-one, this young man was a fashionable, slightly dissipated, rather good-looking gentleman, and notwithstanding his lack of education, was admitted to society. He spent his father's money freely while it lasted; but by-and-by a financial crash came, and the "old man's" millions were all swept away. Friends gathered round to help, but what could friendship do for a young man who had no education? There were counting rooms waiting for book-keepers and correspondents, families wanting tutors, school teachers, but no chance for a man who could

neither add, subtract nor spell. Too delicately reared to handle a pickaxe or a shovel, there was nothing left for him but to live on the charity of the few who pitied him; then cut by those who formerly toadied to him on account of his wealth, he took to drinking, and is now a confirmed drunkard—a warning to all boys who think money can do everything.

Old Hickory's Nerve.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Many are the interesting scenes of Jackson's life which his biographer, Parton, has omitted and not brought to light. When I was a boy I saw him scare and put to flight 20,000 men. The occasion was this: Greyhound, a Kentucky horse, had beaten Double Head, a Tennessee horse, and they were afterward matched for \$5,000 a side, to be run on the Clover Bottom course. My uncle, Josephus H. Conn, carried me on horse-back behind him to see the race. He set me on a cedar fence and told me to remain till he returned. In those days not only counties, but States, in full feather, attended the race-course as a great national amusement, and the same is still kept up in France and England under the fostering care of each government. There must have been 20,000 persons present. I never witnessed such fierce betting between the States. Horses and negroes were put up. A large pound was filled with horses and negroes bet on the result of this race. The time had now arrived for the competitors to appear on the track. I heard some loud talking, and, looking down the track, saw, for the first time, Gen. Jackson, riding slowly on a gray horse, with long pistols held in each hand. I think they were as long as my arm, and had a mouth that a ground-squirrel could enter. In his wake followed my uncle Conn, Stokely, Donelson, Patton, Anderson, and several others as fierce as bull-dogs. As Gen. Jackson led the van and approached the judge's stand he was rapidly talking and jesting. As he came by me he said that he had irrefragable proof that this was to be a jockey race; that Greyhound was seen in the wheat field the night before, which disqualified him for the race, and that his rider was to receive \$500 to throw it off, and "by the eternal God" he would shoot the first man who brought his horse upon the track; that the people's money should not be stolen from them in this manner. He talked incessantly, while the spittle rolled from his mouth and the fire from his eyes. I have seen bears and wolves put at bay, but he was certainly the most ferocious-looking animal that I had ever seen. His appearance and manner struck terror into the hearts of 20,000 people. If they felt as I did every one expected to be slain. He announced to the parties that if they wanted some lead in their hides to bring their horses on the track, for "by the eternal" he would kill the first man that attempted to do so. There was no response to this challenge, and, after waiting some time and they failing to appear, Gen. Jackson said that it was a great mistake in the opinion of some, that he had acted hastily, without consideration. He would give the scoundrels a fair trial, and to that end he would constitute a court to investigate this matter, who would hear the proof and do justice to all parties. Thereupon he appointed a sheriff to keep order and five judges to hear the case. Proclamation was made that the court was open and was ready to proceed to business, and for the parties to appear and defend themselves. No one appearing, Gen. Jackson introduced the witnesses, proving the bribery of Greyhound's rider, who was to receive \$500 to throw off the race, having received \$250 in advance, and that Greyhound had been turned into the wheat-field the night before. He again called on the parties to appear and vindicate their innocence. They failing to appear, Gen. Jackson told the court that the proof was closed, and for them to render their judgment in the premises, which, in a few moments, was done in accordance with the facts proved. I was still on the fence forming one line of the large pound containing the property bet on the race. Each man was anxious to get back his property. Gen. Jackson waved his hand and announced the decision, and said: "Now, gentlemen, go calmly and in order, each man take his own property." When the word was given the people came with a rush. It was more terrible than an army with banners. They came bulging against the fence, and in the struggle to get over, they knocked it down for hundreds of yards. I was overturned and nearly trampled to death. Each man got his property, and thus the fraudulent race was broken up by an exhibition of the most extraordinary courage. He did that day what it would have required 2,000 armed men to have effected. All this was effected by the presence and action of one man, and without the drawing of one drop of blood. A certain knowledge that in one event streams of blood would have flowed, effected this great and worthy object.

The firm establishment of the French Republic, so far as any institution may be said to be established in that country, seems to be secured by the Senatorial elections. On the principle adopted of one-third of the Senate retiring every three years, there were eighty-five seats to be filled, including vacancies by death. Only nineteen of the retiring members were Republicans. The Republicans had an overwhelming triumph in the election of sixty-nine of their candidates, being a gain of thirty-nine, and ensuring a good working majority in the Senate. The French Republicans appear to have their destiny and that of their country in their own hands.

"Forget thee?" wrote a young man to his girl—"forget thee?" When the earth forgets to revolve; when the stars forget to shine; when the rain forgets to fall; when the flowers forget to bloom—then, and not till then, will I forget thee." Three months later he was going to see another girl with a wart on her nose and \$40,000 in the bank.

The Agricultural Society.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, held its annual meeting at the Michigan Exchange, in Detroit, beginning its sessions last Monday evening. The address of Mr. Humphrey on retiring from the Presidency, was quite brief and contained little of public interest. The inaugural address of President Webster contained many important facts and suggestions, which we have summarized in another column. The more interesting portion of Secretary Thompson's report was given in these columns last week. The superintendents of the several departments made their reports, and the usual routine business was gone through with. The following is Treasurer Dean's report:

RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand.....	\$ 9,639 02
Citizens' subscriptions, Detroit.....	10,000 00
Membership certificates.....	1,157 00
Cash receipts.....	38,761 15
Booth rents.....	3,355 50
Peddler's licenses.....	148 50
Kindling wood, etc.....	22 94
Rebate.....	7 00
Sales mattresses.....	4 50
Collection on grand stand.....	3 00
Cash at check room.....	39 30
Rebate on lumber.....	87 76
Returned by President.....	500 00
Saginaw Driving Park.....	53 84
Total.....	\$58,780 11
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Tickets returned from Thompson, Secretary.....	\$ 30 00
Expense of Canada collection.....	1 10
Tickets returned from Russell House Grand Trunk Railway coupons rejected.....	16 50
Old premium checks, previous years.....	182 00
Business orders, 1878.....	28,197 70
Premium checks, 1878.....	10,367 25
Pomological checks, 1878.....	816 25
Total.....	\$38,752 20
Balance in treasury at date.....	19,027 91

The death of Col. Charles Dickey, of Marshall, a former president of the Society, was announced and a resolution of respect was adopted, after several eulogistic speeches by his old associates. The State Pomological Society was invited to join with the Agricultural Society as usual, in holding the annual fair, and an appropriation was made of \$1,000 to pay the premiums, and 1,400 to meet the general expenses of the Pomological Society under the same regulations as heretofore. In case a new pomological hall is necessary on the fair grounds, the Pomological Society is invited to draft plans for such a building, to be placed in the hands of the Business Committee. In case a new hall is built the present pomological hall be used for other purposes.

A resolution was adopted appealing to the Legislature to so amend the laws relating to highway taxes as to secure their expenditure under such superintendence and control as will give more profitable and valuable results. The evils to be remedied are more definitely referred to in President Webster's inaugural address. The rules of the Society were also amended so as to give effect to the President's recommendations relative to a reception committee at the fairs, the giving of admission tickets to new members, the registration of life members, placing the gates under the control of the Finance Committee, and prohibiting voting by proxy. The bond of the Treasurer was fixed at \$30,000, and of the Secretary at \$1,000. The date for holding the next State Fair at Detroit, was fixed for Monday, September 15, 1879. The committee is still in session as we go to press.

The Institute at Charlotte.

The first of the series of farmers' institutes to be held in different parts of the State this winter, under the direction of the Professors of the Agricultural College, was held at Charlotte last week, and was well attended by the farmers of that vicinity. The sessions began Thursday evening and continued till Friday evening, the whole time being occupied with the reading of interesting papers, followed by general discussions. Prof. Fairchild led off with a scholarly essay on "Science and the Industrial Arts in Education," and was followed by Mr. Esek Pray, of Windsor, Eaton County, with a practical paper on "Apple Orchards." Mr. Pray gives special attention to raising and storing away the best quality of winter apples, and finds it quite remunerative. In March, 1877, he sold apples in Chicago by the carload for \$1.60 a barrel, and two months later at \$4.75 a barrel, thus showing the profits of the best keeping varieties over all others. He now has 600 bushels stored in bins, and these are not disturbed from the time they are gathered, early in October, until they are taken out for market in May.

Prof. R. F. Kedzie gave the chemical analysis of the milk of different breeds of cows and some important facts bearing on the same question. Gauged by the per cent. of fat in the milk, the breeds stand Jersey, Holstein, Short-horn; by the casein or cheese producing quality, Ayrshire, native, Devon; and by the amount of butter, Holstein, native, Jersey, Ayrshire, Short-horn. But to make these figures really valuable we should know also the relative amount of milk given by each with the same food or under the same conditions, for what one lacks in quality of milk might be more than made up in quantity. Allowance must also be made for the fact that not all cows of any breed are equally good milkers and a large number should be taken in order to get a fair average. We hope Prof. Kedzie or some one else equally capable, will continue these important experiments until more satisfactory results are reached.

Prof. Beal, who has been experimenting with different kinds of grains and seeds for a few years and had an able paper on that subject in the last report of the State Board of Agriculture, read a valuable paper on the "Improvement of Grains, Fruits and Vegetables," by the judicious selection of seed and crossing with foreign stock. Prof. Ingersoll delivered a brief address on beef cattle, and a number of papers were read by others which we have no space to notice. An encouraging feature of the institute was the prominent part taken in it by the ladies, three of whom read essays, and

a resolution in favor of admitting women to the Agricultural College was adopted unanimously. The institute at Flint this week is under the direction of Professors Fairchild, Beal and Carpenter, and that at Howell on the 20th and 21st inst., under Professors Ingersoll and Cook and Secretary Baird. These farmers' institutes are doing much good and deserve a generous support.

Wire in Wheat.

We notice in the Chicago agricultural papers, numerous letters from farmers relative to the danger of feeding straw which had been bound with the patent wire binders. One declares that he has fed such straw without injury, the cattle sorting out and leaving the bits of wire as they do sticks, "bull thistles," or any other indigestible matter that may happen to be mixed with the straw. Another farmer tries to pick out the wire himself, and a third declines to feed such straw through fear of the possible injury to the stock. It does not appear, however, that any cattle or other animals have yet been killed or seriously injured by eating wire, and until such instances are reported, the wire binding will continue in favor, and the cattle be left to take their chances.

In the midst of this controversy the wires are assailed by a new and more formidable enemy, the millers, who don't propose to bolt the wires in silence, as the cattle are expected to do, but are making loud complaints about it. A prominent milling firm has addressed a protest to a member of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, but what that official is going to do about it is not clear. The millers say: "We have been looking through our bolting cloth, and making some calculations as to damage done by wire in wheat since we begun our new crop last July. Our estimate will run up to about \$800. Although we have some fine cleaners through which the wheat passes, yet you would scarcely believe the amount of wire that goes to the stones and from the stones to the bolt. The larger pieces pass off into the bran (and it seems to us that it will be a little hard for stock to digest). The smaller pieces pass out as middlings into the purifiers, cutting the cloth as they go, until they are returned to the stone again for regrinding; then, after grinding, it goes to the middlings chest to perform its work of perforation again, until the larger portion, after having done its work on the cloth, works off in the ship-stuff as feed. Our receipts of wheat this year from the portions of country where wire binders are being used has been comparatively small, and yet the damage is too great a burden to be borne, with the close competition we have and small margins we are running on. You will perhaps have seen that this subject of 'wire binding' has been agitated in the Northwest, and the millers in several of their conventions have discussed the question at length. We have written you at this early date in order, if possible, to have some change made before another harvest. Will also say that foreign buyers are alive to the fact and protesting against it." The subject is one of serious importance and should be thoroughly investigated. If the charges made by the millers prove to be true, the actual damage to their bolting cloths is the least part of the evil. The stomachs supplied by these mills, whether animal or human, must suffer from the same cause. We should not be surprised to hear of legislation to prohibit the use of wire binders.

Potatoes were first introduced at Moscow by a Mr. Rowland, eighty or ninety years ago. At first the people would neither plant or touch them, saying they were the devil's fruit, given to him on his complaining to God that he had no fruit, when he was told to search in the earth for some, which he did, and found potatoes. A curious Berkshire legend, which, however, is palpably anachronical, attributes the introduction of potatoes into Scotland to that famous wizard of the North, Sir Michael Scott. The wizard and the devil, being in partnership, took a lease of the farm on the Marston estate, called Whitehouse. The wizard was to manage the farm, the devil managed the capital. The produce was to be divided as follows: The first year Sir Michael was to have all that grew above ground, and his partner all that grew below; the second year the shares were to be the opposite way. His satanic majesty, as is usual in such cases, was fairly overreached in his bargain, for the wizard cunningly sowed all the land in the first year with wheat, and planted it with potatoes the second, so that the devil got nothing for his share but wheat stubble and potato tops. And this scouring rotation Sir Michael continued until he had not only beggared his partner, but exhausted the soil. In spite of this legend, however, we must continue to give credit to Sir Walter Raleigh for having been the introducer of potatoes into that country. The first that tried them, we are told, fell into the very natural mistake of eating the apples and disregarding the roots.

GRAIN GROWERS ON DRILLING WHEAT.—Kansas farmers, it appears from the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, are generally in favor of the practice of drilling wheat. They claim that it is a protection against winter-killing, thirty counties giving evidence to this: Many state that less seed is required, and that it is more evenly distributed. Ten counties report that wheat drilled in endures a drouth better than that sown broadcast. Nearly all give the practice a decided preference on various accounts. One farmer stated that a field, where the experiment was tried, produced forty bushels per acre drilled, and twenty-three broadcast. Nine reports claim favorable results from cross-drilling, some of them placing the increase at five bushels and upwards per acre. The decision of the Kansas farmers in this matter is the expression of grain growers generally, not only in this country, but abroad.

SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1879.

CARPENTER, Cameron, Conkling, Ch.

MATT CARPENTER, with one foot in the Senate, looks back to catch a glimpse of his old comrade from Michigan.

The reason why the government does not at once pay off the five five-twenties instead of refunding them into four per cents is that the government has no money. The greenback is as good as gold simply because the number of greenbacks outstanding can be held at their face value by the gold in the treasury. If that gold were paid for bonds, or if more greenbacks were issued, the greenback would no longer be as good as gold.

We publish on another page a wheat map of Michigan for 1878. It will be noticed that beginning with the lower tier of counties the average yield increases until it reaches the highest point in the fourth tier. Then there is a falling off again, although no regularity in the decrease is observed. Washtenaw county has an average of 21.37 bushels to the acre, and, in her tier, is surpassed only by Wayne county. The map and the accompanying statistics will be in the highest degree interesting to farmers.

The present status of the gas light question is this: The city agreed to light and extinguish the lamps and to keep an account of the lights not burning, so that allowance might be made on the gas bills. But the city has failed to keep such record and now asks for a reduction on the bill presented by the gas company. Inasmuch as some lamps were not burned, a reduction should be made, but if the city has failed to fulfill its share in the contract, the blame is not to be shouldered off on the company. In the interest of safety to persons and property, we hope that some means may speedily be taken to have the streets properly lighted.

In a communication to the Legislature a committee of the board Regents show that in two years the University has escaped from a debt of \$20,000, and is now on a solid financial foundation. Both the law and medical departments are self-supporting; the hospital has, during the three months of its existence, provided for 879 cases, and is fast becoming a great public charity. An appropriation of \$2,500 is asked for the library, one of \$3,000 for an addition to the dental college, and one of \$7,000 to maintain the same, and one of \$8,000 to maintain the homeopathic college. All of these appropriations are small and should be granted at once.

A NEW OPERA HOUSE.

It is a well known fact that almost every entertainment given in this city during the present season has been a financial failure. The reason for this state of things in to be found neither in the class of entertainments nor in the unwillingness of people to pay for being amused. When a company or a troupe that draws full houses elsewhere is announced for Ypsilanti, think persons—and there are many of them—think at once of the narrow passages and the many stairs leading to Light Guard Hall. Those persons who have no fears of fire think of the dingy and dilapidated condition of the hall, of the uncomfortable seats, and of the general cheerlessness of the place. When the body is racked with pains and the eyes have nothing but caked dirt to rest upon, the best music or play must lose part of its effect; while a pretty, cheerful hall is in itself an inducement to attend a performance. What Ypsilanti needs, then, is a new hall.

The expense of putting up a fitting hall, or, if one prefers the words, an opera house, would be at most twelve thousand dollars. If a stock company were formed and the shares were put up as low as twenty-five dollars apiece, we have not the least doubt that the stock would soon be taken. Will not some of our citizens start the ball rolling.

RAIL ROAD CROSSINGS.

The rail road crossings in this city are constant sources of danger to life and limb. At the depot high buildings shut off all sight of coming trains and the escape from accident are many and narrow. Any one who drives across the track at the point mentioned knows the anxiety he feels until he is safely on the other side. The usual danger is frequently increased to add excitement to the life of the engineers and firemen, who often whistle for the sole purpose of scaring horses. Now, there is no reason whatever why the people of Ypsilanti should be thus put in jeopardy of their lives. Section 126, of the Charter of the City of Ypsilanti reads as follows:

SEC. 126. The council shall have power to provide for and change the location and grade of street crossings of any railroad track, and to compel any railroad company to construct street crossings and bridges in such manner, and with such protection to persons crossing thereat as the council may require, and to keep them in repair; also to require and compel railroad companies to keep flagmen or watchmen at all railroad crossings of streets, and to give warning of the approach and passage of trains thereat, and to light such crossing during the night.

Let the Common Council take the matter in hand and see that the crossings on Cross street and Forest avenue are provided with swinging guards. There is no excuse for the existing state of affairs.

The most important financial event of the week was the beginning of specie payments by the United States Treasury on the morning of the 23d inst. There was no rush of holders of legal-tender notes for gold payment, nor did public interest in the event rise to a point of excitement. What ever shock there was to be should have been on the first day, and on that day the Treasury paid out for legal-tender notes \$130,000 gold, and took in \$400,000 gold in exchange for legal-tender notes. Since then the receipts of gold for legal-tender notes have been from four to five times larger than the payments of gold for the notes, which shows that when every one knows that the notes are the equivalent of gold the former are preferred for convenience. As soon as the Treasury had demonstrated its ability and willingness to pay its demand-debts, which is what the legal-tender notes are, a renewed demand for its time-debts, or bonds, was developed, and during the first week of resumption something over \$35,000,000 of 4 per cents. were subscribed for. Already \$40,000,000 of the 6 per cent. bonds have been called in for redemption on account of the sales of the 4 per cents., and at the close of the week there is no abatement in the activity of refunding. To the banks is due the credit for a good part of the subscriptions, and they are moved by the tempting profits to their interest accounts. The January interest and dividend payments this year are not far from \$60,000,000. A part of this is going into United States bonds, but a larger share than usual is going into securities which in no event can be paid with silver dollars. An illustration of this is furnished by the sale of \$1,600,000 gold bonds of one of the city Elevated Railroads in less than two hours, and before the bonds had been publicly offered through the advertising columns of the newspapers. For the first week in seventeen years there was no gold market, and the Gold Room was given up to transactions in United States bonds. The money market was easy throughout the week. In London there was a decline in the discount rate; nevertheless, sterling bills here advanced to \$4 84 for demand and @ 8 1/4 for sixty days, because the cold weather and the snow blockade had interfered with the export movement. Silver remains at 49 1/2 to 49 3/4 per oz. in London. Here the bullion value of the 21 1/2-grain dollar is \$9.891.—The Nation.

SOUTH CAROLINA, with its two one-legged Senators, is outdone by Hillsdale county, Michigan, which has a life-long cripple for Register, a one-legged man for Treasurer, and one-armed men for Judge of Probate and Hillsdale City Tax Collector.—Boston Journal.

SPIRITUALISM.

An Ypsilantian Shakes Hands with a Spirit that is not a Spirit.

We copy from the Terre Haute Gazette the following letter relating the adventures of Professor F. H. Pease in search of a spirit.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 1st, 1879.

I ask your kind permission to say a few words in your columns under the above headings. I came to your beautiful city last Monday night for the express purpose of giving a fair and genuine test or trial of spiritualism. I had heard much of Mrs. Stewart and Laura Morgan and was prepared to see wonders. Departed friends were to visit me through these marvellous mediums, and spirits were to be materialized. Please observe how my expectations were realized. Dr. Pease had written me, in answer to a letter of mine, stating that Tuesday would be a good time for the spirits to come, "unforeseen circumstances alone preventing." He thus had a small hole to creep out of, of which he made good use. At my first call he informed me that there was to be a public seance that evening—admission, fifty cents; and when I requested a private meeting with the celebrated Mrs. Stewart, he said two seances in one day would be too much for her nervous system; but spirit pictures he said I could have. I was then introduced to the medium—a slatternly, slovenly-looking woman, who proceeded, with the aid of her fat, lazy husband, to take pictures. Five of these miserable pictures were taken, but it is needless to say that they were not recognizable, and in fact were wretched specimens of art at the most. Then the good Dr. said I could go to a seance to be given that p. m. by Miss Laura Morgan. Let strangers who read this, and who imagine that Miss Morgan is a charming creature, who can summon spirits at her will, be at once assured that this is in neither sense true. Passing through her father's shoe shop, we were escorted to the parlors, and from there to a little, dirty, close room called the seance chamber. Miss Morgan, attired in an old calico dress, which had evidently never been washed (but in that respect was much like its owner), was tied with ropes and belts, and with flour in her hands, looked white indeed in comparison to her skin, entered the cabinet. A half hour was then consumed by the execrable vocal efforts of the shoemaker and his lusty wife. Finally the spirits came. Oh, credulity! thy name is woman, or man, or both. There stood the loathsome, half-witted girl at the cabinet window in plain sight, though the room was quite dim. I saw her distinctly, took her by the hands which her father said were clammy, but which I found sweaty. And yet a poor deluded woman rushed forward and declared it to be her Charley, who died 34 years ago. As I had enough of this transparent humbug, I returned to Mrs. Stewart, and was told that there would be no seance that evening as the medium was sick with chills. Determined to see it out, I waited till the next day and called on Dr. Pease once more. Again the medium was sick. This, New Year's day, was to be the grand seance of all, and the Doctor exhibited to me a fine silk shawl, which was to be given to his dead wife through Mrs. Stewart. Alas! the poor woman will have to go cold, as I had to go without my seance, because the medium was sick. The reasons why these impostors would not give me a seance are apparent. They had no clew to me, knew not my name or residence, and besides suspected that I meant to catch them at their tricks if possible. Now let me close this article with the promised advice, advise Dr. Pease to leave this nefarious business of roper in for mediums, and adopt that of sneak-thief or pickpocket, which would be as honorable and much more to be admired. Finally, I advise all good men, women, strangers and citizens to keep clear of these rascals who cheat mankind, and play with the most sacred feelings and subjects. And I would also respectfully suggest to the authorities of Terre Haute that they proceed to arrest Dr. Pease and his gang, and thus clear the city of a nest of villians.

Yours, etc., F. H. JONES.

[Mr. Jones lives in Detroit, Michigan. His real name is F. H. Pease. He came here under the name of Jones for the purpose of securing a more perfect test, and a spirit was trotted out claiming to be Mrs. Jones, and to be his deceased wife. He writes bitterly, because he felt outraged.—Ed. Gazette.]

DETROIT GIFT TEA STORE,

Opposite Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich.

—PRESENTS OF—

Glassware, Lamps, Casters, Vases, etc.

Given to purchasers of Tea and Coffee. Examine our Goods and Prices.

Teas from 25 cts., Coffees from 20 cts.

SPLENDID 50 cent TEA.

One trial will prove our goods as cheap and good as any in the city; besides, you get a handsome present with each pound of 50ct Tea or 23ct Coffee purchased. Opposite the Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich.

H. R. RANKIN.

749

Book and Job Printing

SUCH AS

BUSINESS CARDS,

NOTES AND LETTER HEADS,

DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, CHECKS,

BILL HEADS AND STATEMENTS,

POSTERS AND HAND-BILLS,

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS, ETC.

Our work is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

AT THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE,

Dr. Hall's Health Institute,

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Baths—Steam, Electrical and Hot Air.

Opens the pores, removes colds, poisons, and biliousness from the system. Shampooing, rubbing and tonic treatment follows to prevent taking cold. These and other remedies are used to cure catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diseases of females, of kidneys, liver, eyes, ear, etc., etc.

HEALTH LIFT AND LIGHT GYMNASIUM.

A thorough gymnastic system; for ladies and gentlemen in twenty minutes each day. Doubles the strength in three months. Does not fatigue nor exhaust. Refreshes and invigorates. Removes dyspepsia and indigestion. Tones the nervous system. Improves the circulation. Warms the extremities. Increases the general vitality. Office Hours—7 to 12 A.M., 2 to 6 P.M., 7 to 8 in the evening. 724

MRS. PARSON'S

ART GALLERY

Post Block, Huron St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

All kinds of Photographs, including copies from ambrotypes, etc., etc. All the Latest Styles of Promenade and Panel Pictures.

CHILDREN'S PICTURES A SPECIALTY.

Please Give Me Your Patronage.

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust,"

Sentence changeless from the first;

High and low of every race,

All the living doth embrace;

All are passing like a dream;

To oblivion's shoreless stream.

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust,"

None the living can we trust;

Monarch in his sceptered sway

And robes of purple cannot stay;

King, or prince, or priest, he must

Hear the sentence, "Dust to dust."

Infant in its mother's arms,

Fondly watching she its charms—

Father, mother, sister, son,

Pass they swiftly, one by one;

All are passing like a dream

To oblivion's shoreless stream.

Art beheld the dreadful truth—

Faded age and fading youth—

Plying to the gates of morn,

Subsiding on her wings were borne;

Back she joyous flew to earth,

Tidings brought of countless worth,

If but mortals would embrace,

Perish not a form or face.

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust"—

Come the dreaded sentence must;

But to memories most dear,

There is naught that man can rear,

Monuments of marble stone,

Rising obelisks alone

Which fond memory will embrace

Like the pictured form and face.

PATENTS

LAW AND PATENTS.

THOS. S. SIFKAGE, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law in Patent Causes. 37 Congress St., West, Detroit, Mich.

735-784

New Advertisements.

ADAMSON'S

FREE BOTANIC BALSAM!

Cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc. \$5 000 Reward for a better article. \$1,000 for a cure will not cure. Over 90,000 bottles sold, and not a failure yet. Samples free for the Druggists. Large bottles 35 cts. Trade supplied by Farrand, Williams & Co. Detroit, Mich.

SWEET JACKSON'S BEST

Chewing Tobacco

Awarded Highest Prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellent and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is every place. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample free, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mich., Peterburg.

\$7 A day to Agents canvassing for the First-class Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

25 Chromo Cards, etc., Cupids, Motives, Flowers, no 2 alike, with name, 10 cts. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

30 Mixed Cards, Chromo, Snowflake, etc., no 2 alike with name, 10 cts. J. Minkler & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

40 MIXED CARDS, with name, 10 cts. Agents outfit 10 cts. L. JONES & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

To Our Patrons,

And all others interested in buying

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOLDINGS, &c.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that, after having been engaged in the lumber trade in this city for the past ten years, on a credit basis, they have DECIDED to

Turn Over a New Leaf,

January 1st, 1878, and

Sell for Cash Only.

No more expense keeping books

No more expense collecting!

No more poor accounts!

BUYING FOR CASH

AND

SELLING FOR CASH

Will be Our Motto.

We shall sell on Smaller

Margins than under the Credit

System, thereby giving our

customers better bargains for

their money.

To those who have had

credit hitherto, we shall endeavor to make it to your advantage, hereafter, to PAY WHEN

YOU BUY. Yours Truly,

Parsons Bros.

Ypsilanti, December 15th, 1877.

The Leading Business Houses of Detroit.

R. H. FYFE & CO.

—FINE—

BOOTS AND SHOES

101 Woodward Avenue,

DETROIT, MICH.

R. W. King & Son,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

CROCKERY,

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GLASSWARE,

LAMPS, ETC.

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ABBOT & KETCHUM,

DEALERS IN

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Carpets, Oil Cloths, Linoleum, Matting, Rugs and Mats, Oriental Carpets, Lambrequins, Lace Curtains, Shades, Cornices, Pillows, Mattresses and Upholstery Goods.

No. 107 WOODWARD AVENUE,

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NEWCOMB, ENDICOTT & CO.

DRY GOODS.

DETROIT OPERA HOUSE BUILDING

CAMPUS MARTIUS,

DETROIT.

G. A. NEWCOMB, CHAS. ENDICOTT, F. D. TAYLOR.

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Headquarters for Lamps, Chandeliers, Oil, Etc. Gas Fixtures of all kinds at bargain. Student Lamps of several kinds—St. Germain, Home, Manhattan, Cleveland, Etc. Chandeliers for Churches and Halls a specialty. New designs and novelties in Glass Shades and Chimneys. Consumers can save gas by using our patent check burner. Inquiries by mail promptly answered and cuts of Chandeliers with estimates.

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DRY GOODS!

SILKS,

CLOAKS,

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CLOAKINGS,

DRESS GOODS.

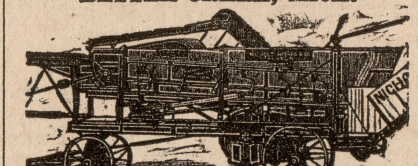
155 and 157 Woodward Avenue,

DETROIT, MICH.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers,

WITH IMPROVED MOUNTED HORSE POWERS, And Steam Thresher Engine Made only by

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Fewest Horses, and for Saving Grain from Wasteage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wasteage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 5 to 10 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Rind.

NOT Only Vastly Superior for the Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the Only Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "valving" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Littering or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse power, and a style of Mounted Horse Power to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engine, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other made or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrator" Threshers Outdo any Incomparable.

FOR PARTICULARS, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

vices, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and of other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ypsilanti Commercial a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.

WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 776-779

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of the decree of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw. In Chancery. In the case wherein Lewis E. Childs is Complainant and Charles Melchior and John J. McIntosh are Defendants, the undersigned, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners for said county, will sell at public auction, at the south front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, on the Eleventh day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described land and premises, namely: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Ypsilanti, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, described as follows, viz: commencing at a point in the north line of West Congress street, sixteen rods and ten feet west of the line of Adams street; thence west four rods and six inches to Hamilton street; thence north eight rods to an alley two rods wide; thence east four rods and six inches; thence south eight rods to the place of beginning.

Dated January 22, 1879.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.

WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 776-779

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of the decree of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw. In Chancery. In the case wherein Charles King is Complainant and Delia M. Harrington, Elizabeth Harrington, Peter Cook and Sarah M. Harrington are Defendants, the undersigned, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners for said county, will sell at public auction, at the south front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the second day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described land and premises, namely: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Ark County, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, viz: The west three quarters of section twenty-two; also the west half of the west half of the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section twenty-seven; also the east half of the east half of the north-west quarter of the north-east

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

FRED. A. HUNT, Attorney at Law, and Circuit Court Commissioner, Laible Block (over P. O.), Ypsilanti, Mich.

EDWARD P. ALLEN, Attorney at Law, Office, Laible Block, Ypsilanti, Mich.

W. H. JEWETT, Attorney at Law, Special and General Insurance Agent, and adjuster of fire losses, Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti.

ALBERT CRANE, Attorney at Law, Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

CLARENCE TINKER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and General Insurance Agent. Special attention given to Collections and Conveyancing. Negotiations made and loans effected on mortgages, &c. Office over Pioneer Drug Store, Depot, Ypsilanti, Mich.

H. J. BEAKES, S. M. CUTOCHRON, Attorneys at Law, Office, 55 Seitz Block, Griswold St., Detroit.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, D. C. GRIFFIN, BABBITT & GRIFFIN, Attorneys and Counselors at Law and General Insurance Agents. Negotiations made, and loans effected on mortgages and other securities. Office, in Van Tuyl's Block (first floor), Huron St., Ypsilanti.

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C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist, Rooms 8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

J. E. POST, M. D., D. D. S., Dental rooms, 4 Arcade block, Huron Street, Ypsilanti. Office hours, 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 to 6 o'clock P. M.

PHYSICIANS.

R. W. ODELL, M. D., Office over F. W. Johnson's Drug Store, Huron Street, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

C. P. FENHAW, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office at Depot, Masonic Block, over Drug Store. Residence, south side Mill St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

F. K. OWEN, M. D., Office at his residence, 88 Adams Street, Ypsilanti.

W. H. PATTISON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Acupuncturist. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron St., Ypsilanti.

TRY IT ONCE.

The proprietors of the Great English Cough Remedy show their readiness to have the virtue of their medicine tested, for they authorize all their agents in this County to refund the full price paid for it, when by using one-fourth the contents of a 50c. bottle, it does not prove all that is recommended for it in all diseases of the throat and lungs, asthma, chronic sore throat, consumption, &c. This is very fair, and shows their confidence in the Remedy. Sold in Ypsilanti by Dr. H. Van Tuyl. 775 2m

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD.

When we say we believe, we have evidence to prove that Shiloh's Consumption Cure is decidedly the best Lung Medicine made, in as much as it will cure a common or chronic cough in one-half the time, and relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, and show more cases of Consumption cured than all others. It will cure where they fail, it is pleasant to take, harmless to the youngest child and guarantees what we say. Price 10c. 50 cts. and \$1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Fred F. Ingram. 764ylalt

DO YOU BELIEVE IT.

That in this town there are scores of persons passing our store every day whose lives are made miserable by Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour and distressed Stomach, Liver Complaint, Constipation, when for 75 cts. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Fred F. Ingram. 764ylalt

The most popular and fragrant Perfume of the day "HACKMETACK," try it. Sold by Fred F. Ingram. 764ylalt

A REMARKABLE FACT.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Rosene's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by all Drug-gists in America. 733alt

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Croup, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This Salve is guaranteed to give perfect Satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 Cents per Box. For Sale by Frank Smith, Ypsilanti.

FACTS THAT WE KNOW.

If you are suffering with a severe cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, we know that Dr. King's New Discovery will give you immediate relief. We know of hundreds of cases it has completely cured, and that where all other medicines had failed. No other remedy can show one-half as many permanent cures. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Dr. King's New Discovery will cure you of Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Consumption, severe Coughs and Colds, Hoarseness, or any Throat or Lung disease, if you will call at Frank Smith's Drug Store we will give you a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size bottle for \$1.00. 2

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERMAN, 145 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

768-6m E. O W

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1879.

YPSILANTI POST OFFICE.

MAILS ARRIVE.

East—9 and 11:30 A. M.; 6:30 P. M. West—11:30 A. M., and 6 P. M. Hillsdale—6 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE.

East—10:30 A. M., 5 P. M. West—10:30 A. M., 6 P. M. Hillsdale—8:15 A. M.

Search thine own heart. What paineth thee In others, in thyself may be; All dust is frail, all flesh is weak; Be thou the true man thou dost seek!

Where now with pain thou treadest, trod The whitest of the saints of God! To show thee where their feet were set, The light which led them shineth yet.

The foot-prints of the Life divine, Which marked their path, remain in thine; And that great Life, transfused in theirs, Awaits thy faith, thy love, thy prayers!

—Whittier.

CARD OF THANKS.—The Ladies of St. Luke's Church wish to thank Dr. Odell for the assistance he has given them in the care of their sick, and his generous offer for the future.

—Quite a little curiosity was excited last Friday evening at the University Hall concert, when a grey-headed man entered, escorting fifteen young ladies, all wearing red, white and blue hoods. Lorquettes came in play right lively, pointing toward the crowd. The president of the S. L. A., surmised that perhaps a delegation from Utah had arrived, but on closer observation it was discovered that Prof. Bellows, of the Normal, with fifteen of his pupils, were out taking a jolly moonlight sleigh-ride, as well as enjoying a rich treat from the concert.

After the performance was over, they were the guests of Mrs. Dr. Helber, where they were nicely entertained with an excellent supper, and an impromptu serenade from a band of captivated students. —Courier.

A MATTER SET RIGHT.—In the *Sentinel* of last week there was an item stating that Judge Huntington censured the action of Justice Skinner in binding over for trial the Rev. Mr. Murray, of Saline. The foundation of the report was street gossip, and that the statement is entirely erroneous is shown by the following letter.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 17, 1879.

PRESIDENT M. SKINNER—Dear Sir: I have just seen the article in the *Sentinel* in relation to the Murray case to which you referred in your of the 17th inst. The statement in that article that Judge Huntington referred to the action of yourself in binding over Murray for trial, with censure, or animadverted on your conduct, or that he referred to you, or your action in the matter at all, is entirely untrue and false. Neither did he say anything that could by any possibility be tortured into such a statement. He did nothing of the kind. Truly your friend,

FRANK EMERICK, Prosecuting Attorney.

It will be seen that gross injustice has been done Justice Skinner, and it is with pleasure that we publish the above letter, especially as Mr. Skinner's action in the above-mentioned case has met on all sides with deserved approval.

HERE AND THERE.

—A gentleman, whom we can recommend as to qualifications, desires employment at bookkeeping, for either a portion or the whole of his time. Inquire at this office.

—Sherry is the name of a much respected Lynn shoemaker. Probably the original Sherry, cobbler.

—Wedding parties and entertainments furnished with camp chairs and lunch stands. WALLACE & CLARKE.

Albums, a large assortment. You will save money by getting my prices before purchasing. Fred F. Ingram, opposite depot.

—Picture Frames equal to Angell's at Rogers', next door to P. O.

—“Ah, there are only a very few more of us great poets left!” sighed the Sweet Singer of Michigan as she read the announcement of the death of Bayard Taylor. And then she resumed her poem on the “Sad Death of Johnny Bopkins by falling off a Shed.”

—Subscriptions to all Papers and Magazines taken at club rates, by Rogers', at the New Depot, next door to P. O.

If you want Clothes or Hair Brushes, Combs, Toilet Soaps, or Holiday Goods, you will save money and get the bottom prices by calling on Ingram, opp depot. 81

—“Whiskey is your greatest enemy,” said a minister to Deacon Jones. “But,” said Jones, “don't the Bible say, Mr. Preacher, that we are to love our enemies?” “Oh, yes, Deacon Jones; but it don't say we are to swallow them.”

—No LEADERS, but everything low at Rogers', next door to P. O.

—In spite of flannels, coughs and colds will make a lodgment in the system. But they are not tenants at will. You can dispossess them with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, in less time than it takes a sheriff to execute a writ. Sold by all Drug-gists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute. Jan.

A handsome cut glass Bottle given away with every ounce of perfume at Ingram's, opp. depot. 781

—Little Laura was tired and sleepy on Christmas night, when she went to bed, and forgot to say her “Now I lay me.” “I couldn't go to Heaven to-night, mamma,” said she, as her mother was pulling of her little stockings. “Why not, darling?” “Tos I'm too tired.”

Paper of good quality at 5c a quire and everything else proportionately cheap at Ingram's, opp. depot. 731

—Be wise to-day. It is folly and madness to neglect a cough or cold, however slight. Consumption may follow. The Great English Cough Remedy never fails to cure.

Box Paper from 10c a box upwards at Ingram's, opp. depot. 781

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

—See samples of Picture Frames made at Rogers', next door to P. O.

USE CAUTION—In calling for that excellent medicine, the Great English Cough Remedy, be sure you get no other palmed off on you.

DIED.

SPENCER—In this city, Jan. 21, 1879, of scarlet fever, Bessie, youngest daughter of Capt. C. and Mary C. Spencer, aged four years, one month and seven days.

BENGEL—In this city, Jan. 20, of scarlet fever, CHRISTINE, daughter of J. Bengel, aged four years, two months and eleven days.

DOWNER—Near Wayne, Mich., Jan. 18, 1879, ELIZA B. DOWNER, wife of E. G. Downer, aged 66 years.

MOON—In this city, Jan. 20, Mrs. SARAH MOON, aged eighty-eight years and four months.

SHAW—In this city, Jan. 24, Mr. ZACHARIAH SHAW, aged 75 years and 11 months.

WARREN—In Belleville, Jan. 22, EMMA WARREN, aged seventeen years.

—Whittier.

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by O. A. AINSWORTH, Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

APPLES, per bbl. \$1.00@1.75.

BUCK FLOUR—\$8.00.

BEANS—60¢@1.00.

BUTTER—14.

CORN—35¢@40¢ per bush.

CLOVER SEED—\$3.60 per bush.

CHICKENS—Dressed, 5¢@7. Live, 4

EGGS—20.

HAY—\$8.00@10.00 per ton

HIDES—5¢.

HONKY—In cap, 20

HAMS—8¢@9.

LARD—The market stands at 6¢@9.

ONIONS—\$1.25 per bbl.

OATS, NEW, 20¢@25.

PORK—In bbl., \$9.50

DRESSED HOGS—\$3.60

POTATOES—40¢@50.

TIMOTHY SEED—\$1.60

TURKEYS—Live, 7¢@8.

WHEAT, EXTRA—86.

No. 1—85.

BUCK WHEAT—50.

Local and Special Notices.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Glycerine Dressing, warranted not to injure the finest kid, just received by Hewitt & Champion.

A LARGE STOCK of Ladies' and Misses' Button Arctics and other warm lined goods of new styles at Hewitt & Champion's.

WASHTENAW COUNTY POOR HOUSE.—Sealed proposals for rendering the medical services needed at the County House, etc., for the year 1879, will be received by the Superintendents up to 10 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, February 4, 1879. Packages marked “Proposals for Medical Services,” may be left at the County House before the day and hour named, or handed to any one of the Superintendents, who reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated, January 8, 1879.

DAVID WILSEY, EDWARD DUFFY, D. B. GREENE, Supts.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Martin & Bickford is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts will be settled by Martin & Bickford, and all parties owing the firm are requested to settle at once. The business will henceforth be carried on under the name of Martin & Cremer.

Ypsilanti, Jan. 13, 1879.

W. B. MARTIN, J. BICKFORD.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Slippers for the holidays, just received by Hewitt & Champion.

NOBBY STYLES of Gentlemen's Fine Shoes. A new stock at Hewitt & Champion's.

A FACT.—We keep the largest stock, the best assortment, do the most durable work, and sell at the lowest prices. Call and see for yourselves. Hewitt & Champion.

POWER, RESONANCE, DURABILITY evenness of action, found in the Billing's Upright Piano only. Sold by CHAS. E. SAMSON.

LADIES GIPSEY BUTTON and Side Lace Boots in kid and goat—a new stock—just received by Hewitt & Champion.

RICHARD MILLER, TAILOR, Huron Street, one door north of W. B. Hewitt's residence. Any one wishing work done in my line, will do well to bring their goods and have them cut and made. Work warranted to give satisfaction and prices low. 767

FIFTEEN BILLING'S UPRIGHT PIANOS ordered by CHAS. E. SAMSON.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS of superior quality, at very low prices at Hewitt & Champion's.

THE TUBULAR BAR places the Billing's Upright Pianos ahead of all others. Sold by CHAS. E. SAMSON.

IF YOU WANT A STYLISH PAIR OF Boots or Shoes made, or an old pair repaired at reasonable prices, call on Hewitt & Champion.

1879. — 1879.

CLOTHING!

C. S. WORTLEY & BRO.,

ARE

CLOSING OUT

—THEIR STOCK OF—

MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S

OVERCOATS!

—AND—

ULSTERS!

AT COST PRICES!

—ALSO—

WINTER CAPS, UNDERWEAR,

GLOVES AND MITTENS,

AND ALL WINTER GOODS.

An Agent Wanted in this Locality to Supply the Rapid Demand.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success!

The former high priced Machines REDUCED to

TWENTY DOLLARS

Thoroughly Warranted and sent to you for

Examination Before You Pay For it.

And no obligation to keep one, if not better than any machine you ever had.

EVERY FAMILY CAN OWN A FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE.

The Old Favorite and Reliable **STANDARD**

SEWING MACHINE \$20.

ACKNOWLEDGES NO SUPERIOR!!

We Can Not Make a Better Machine at Any Price.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED THE STITCH AT THE CENTENNIAL.

A Strictly First-Class Shuttle Double Thread Lock Stitch Machine, more complete in

equipment than any other, and combining all the latest improvements, with the old and tried qualities for which the

STANDARD IS SO POPULAR.

A Faithful Family Sewing Machine in every sense of the word—that runs smooth and does every description of plain and fancy sewing with ease and certainty—so strong and well made, and so thoroughly tested while in use for years in thousands of families, that each Machine that leaves our Factory is warranted for five years, and kept in Order free of charge. Money refunded at once if not perfectly satisfactory. Reduced in price far below all other machines. No extras to pay for. Each Machine is accompanied by a more complete outfit of numerous and useful attachments for all kinds of work (free of any extra charge) than is given with any other Machine at any price. The Standard Machine has more good qualities than those of double the price. Legit and easy running, a child can use it. Strong and Durable, never out of order. Rapid and certain in Execution. No useless Cogs or Cams to wear out or make noise. Will last for years. Is ready in a moment, and understood in an hour. Makes the double thread Lock Stitch, alike on both sides of the goods, from cambric to leather, uses a Short, Straight, and Strong Needle, extra long, large, easily threaded Shuttle. With new Automatic Tension. Large Bob bins capable of holding one hundred yards of thread. A Large Strong Machine with great width of arm, giving it many desired qualities, and great capacity for a wide range of work. It is the best machine in Principle and in Point of Construction. Use it once and you will use no other. Active agents wanted in this county to receive orders and deliver Machines. Extra inducements offered Clergymen, Teachers, Business Men, &c. Illustrated Book, samples of work, with price list, &c., free. Safe delivery of goods guaranteed to any part of the world. Address **STANDARD SEWING MACHINE CO., BROADWAY and CLINTON PLACE, New York.** 768

1879.

This being a remarkable date, unheard of before in the

annals of time, **FRANK SMITH** proposes to make it **STILL**

MORE REMARKABLE by doing a

LARGER AMOUNT OF BUSINESS THAN EVER BEFORE,

at prices that shall always favor the purchaser. The **DRUG**

DEPARTMENT will receive especial attention, and the

greatest care to

Guard Against Mistakes.

Prescriptions filled only by experienced hands, and charged

at their worth.

Picture Frames, Pocket Books, Fine Stationery,

CHINA VASES, and nearly all kinds of goods are

selling lower than ever before.

Call and Take a Look at the **EMPORIUM!**

—THE—

“Billings’ Upright Grand Pianos,”

—WITH THEIR NEW—

PATENT TUBULAR BAR,

Which adds greatly to the strength of the case and supports

the action firmly, are acknowledged by everybody to

be far superior to any Piano made, alike in

Power, Resonance of Tone, Durability, Even-

ness of Action and Beauty.

FIFTEEN OF THESE BEAUTIFUL PIANOS ENGAGED

AND STILL THE ORDERS COME IN.

Don't fail to see them before you purchase, at

CHAS. E. SAMSON'S MUSIC ROOMS.

FALL AND WINTER

1878 AND 1879.

J. F. SANDER'S

THE CLOTHIER,

Has now in Stock a more complete and better selected line

of goods than was ever placed in Ypsilanti. One needs

but to look through to realize the amount and

variety of his Stock,

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

A verdict for \$112 was rendered for the plaintiff in the famous kissing case of Etmina Young versus Richard Smith, in the Circuit Court at Charlotte. The case is to be taken to the Supreme Court.

The Grand Traverse Herald says: Grand Traverse never knew a finer winter than the present. While from all points, and many of them hundreds of miles south of us, we have reports of extremely cold weather and very deep snows, we have seen the mercury here no lower than ten degrees above zero (and that only once and for but a few hours); we have had no severe storm, the snow has come just as it was wanted, from one to four inches every 24 hours; the roads are in fair condition and kept so by the freshly falling snow each day; and while in the woods the snow is perhaps two to two and a half feet deep, it is quite light and there is little difficulty in getting around. Of course the ground is not frozen, as it never freezes in Northern Michigan, and the snow is continually settling away from beneath nearly as rapidly as fresh snow falls.

Fires: At Battle Creek, the residence of John M. Meader, at Portland, the store of J. D. Woodbury, the store of W. W. Rogers & Co., and the dwelling house of Alonzo Knox, at Grand Rapids, the residence of Wm. Alger, at Durand, the Durand House.

A young man 16 or 18 years old, giving the name of Will Jakins, arrived at Danville, Ingham county, having with him a small dark brown horse, harness and cutter. He offered the property for \$40, much less than its value, and when interviewed he stated he came from Genoa, near Brighton; that he worked for a man named Splinx, who owed him \$180, and that he took the horse, &c., in pay. Officer Osborn invited him to ride, and accused the boy of having stolen the property. The boy drew a revolver and shot at the officer. The ball passed through two coats and lodged in a silk handkerchief in a wrapper. He then jumped and ran. Being pursued he shot himself in the left breast above the heart, then walked a few steps and shot himself a second time within an inch of the same place, both balls entering the left lung. He lived about five minutes, and before dying said he came from Dexter.

C. R. Hough and his brother, Barton, were taken from Adrian, Friday, to Ionia, to serve a six-months sentence. They are the men implicated in the great grain-stealing case, the first named being station agent and the other weighmaster.

W. O. Hughtar, President of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, informs a reporter of the Grand Rapids Democrat that during the past year the land department sold 40,138 acres, nearly double the area sold in 1877. Large portions of the land were farming lands in tracts of from 40 to 80 acres, in Oscoda, Wexford, Kalamazoo and Antrim counties. The sales in the present month of January are double the number and extent of acreage sold in the same period last year. The settlers are mostly American and a few are British. Germans who have been in the country several years. As a general thing the class of settlers on the grant are composed of industrious, well-to-do and intelligent people.

The construction of a railroad along the Lake Huron shore to Alpena and the Straits of Mackinac is again agitated by the people of the shore counties, and will probably be brought to the attention of the Legislature, which will be asked to donate a quantity of swamp land in aid of the project.

In the case of Mrs. Newcomer, defendant in error, who brought an action against Dr. Van Dusen, for falsely detaining and imprisoning her in the insane asylum, at Alpena, the Supreme Court reverses the judgment of the Circuit Court and orders a new trial.

There are one and a half million bushels of wheat in Michigan elevators.

Mrs. Gilbert, an Algonquian lady, has recently fallen heir to ten thousand dollars.

The Straits of Mackinac are frozen solid, and teams cross on the ice from the main land to the island.

Mr. Conrad Smith, of Niles, has on his place a lot of apple trees unusually large and sound. The late cold weather, or something else, split them wide open from the ground to the limbs. Mr. Smith knows of nothing but the cold weather that could have worked this ruin, yet says they have lived through winters when the mercury sunk to 24 degrees below zero.

Fifty or more of Lenawee county's pioneers lately met in Rome, talked over old times, and otherwise enjoyed themselves.

A number of Michigan newspapers are urging the abolition of the township school superintendency.

Chas. Bennett, of Jackson, has sold his horse "Say So" for \$1,000 to D. B. Hibbard, and his mare "Nettie" to a Chicago man for \$1,500.

The supervisors of Hillsdale county have fixed county officers' salaries as follows: Judge of probate, \$800; treasurer and prosecuting attorney, \$700; clerk, \$600.

The State association of agricultural societies recently elected the following officers and adj. officers: President, Chas. H. Richmond, Ann Arbor; Vice President, C. L. Whitney, Muskegon; Secretary, Chas. Little, Kalamazoo; Executive Committee, Ira H. Butterfield, Lapeer; M. B. Hine, Kent; D. D. Anstine, St. Joseph.

In the Graco-Roman wrestling match Saturday night, at Detroit, McLaughlin threw Cristoff in seven minutes. Cristoff's collar bone was broken.

The sixth annual convention of the Superintendents of Poor and Union Association, comprising the present and past superintendents of the poor, commissioners of charities, officers of benevolent associations and penal and reformatory institutions, keepers of poor houses and county agents of the State of Michigan, was held at Lansing beginning on the 21st and continuing three days.

Schoolcraft county is to vote in April on a proposition to change the county seat from Onoto to Monastiquet.

The Lake City Journal says 122,000,000 feet of logs will be put into the streams in Missaukee county this winter.

Francis Burick, of Anstin, Sanilac county, fell on the 9th inst., and was almost instantly killed.

B. Rodman, a well known business man of Coldwater, has made an assignment. Liabilities, about \$12,000; assets unknown.

William Prouty, of Inkster, Wayne County, while crossing the Michigan Central Railroad track in a sleigh near Dearborn on the 20th inst., was struck by a locomotive and killed.

M. Emboden, an old resident of Pipestone, fell dead of heart disease on the 17th, while drawing his two children on a handcart.

The Bay City Tribune says: Reports from up the shore are to the effect that trade is increasing so rapidly at points along the bay shore, from this city to Alpena, that there will be great demand the coming season for more boat accommodation.

The State Sportsmen's Convention met at Lansing Tuesday afternoon, with a large attendance. Among other measures asked for the better protection of game, is a law prohibiting the exportation of deer carcasses from the State.

The annual convention of County Superintendents of the Poor met at Lansing Tuesday evening, with 55 delegates present. Its sessions continued through Wednesday.

By a boiler explosion near Chas. Lake county, Tuesday morning, John Horst, Daniel Cook and David Gangware were instantly killed, and three others were injured for an hour and twenty minutes, Gov. Hartman's term having expired at noon.

An attempt to thaw out some dynamite cartridges at the gunpowder water works, near Baltimore, Tuesday, resulted in the killing of John Holson and Michael Burke, the demolition of the boiler house and the carrying of the boiler some 100 feet.

What we have to do in this world is not to make our conditions, but to make the best of them.—E.T.H.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Yankton says that Sitting Bull and his people want to come back.

The Indians escaped from Fort Robinson are being pursued by the military. Five soldiers have been killed or died from their wounds, and eight wounded. Thirty-two Indians, among them 22 women and children, have been killed, and 26 buried in one common grave. It is believed that about 50 Indians, including Dull Knife, have escaped. Wild Hog, old Crow, and one other savage lie in the camp, one mile from Fort Robinson.

A convention of Northern men who have settled in the South since the war, assembled at Charlotte, N. C., on the 15th, from five States, and held a convention in the Opera House. A series of resolutions were introduced, setting forth the advantage of the South to persons seeking homes, declaring that the laws of the South are equally enforced, that Northern settlers are not ostracized but welcomed, and that in no section of the country do classes enjoy a larger measure of liberty. The resolutions passed unanimously amid applause.

Seven millions more four per cent. bonds were subscribed for Thursday.

Martin Berger, a Mollie McGuire, was hung at St. Paul, Minn., Thursday.

An officer sent from Omaha by Gen. Crook to investigate the recent Cheyenne outbreak, has made an official report. After narrating the facts, substantially as already known, he says: They had concealed their arms under the prison floors. They had 16 guns, a few revolvers, and many knives. A desperate outbreak had doubtless been premeditated. The squaws say the men feared hanging if they returned South, and in this affair all expected to die. The casualties to date are: Soldiers killed, 5; wounded, 7; Indians captured, 71; killed, 37.

From the annual circular of the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dunn & Co. we learn that the total number of failures in the United States for 1878 was 10,473, with liabilities amounting to \$234,000,000. This shows an increase over 1877 of 1,571 in number, and \$40,000,000 in amount. The Agency states that "it is very easy to account for the increase of 1,571 failures among 700,000 business men within a year in which the circumstances have been peculiarly influential in encouraging casualties of this character." These circumstances are stated as five in number, as follows:—1878 is the fifth year of a depression unparalleled in the history of the country; the weather for the first quarter of the year was unseasonable, and thus most unfavorable for sales and collections; the discussions in and out of Congress as to financial matters and the tariff impaired confidence for the time being; the market was in the value of staples of the world over; the existence of the epidemic in the South; and, finally, more influential than all others, was the abolition of the Bankrupt Law and the long delay permitted to elapse before its repeal.

A Fort Robinson dispatch states that the savages have assumed this most inaccessible position on the edge of the prairie, and that they recently held the troops at bay. He also states that a party of five soldiers, who were detached from the command for the purpose of ascertaining the position held by the Indians, while engaged in the duty unexpectedly found themselves within short rifle range of half a score of Indians. The latter discharged a volley at the squad, killing private Barber, of Company H, Third Cavalry, gaining possession of his carbine, pistol and ammunition.

The position held by the Indians is so strong that attempts to force them to attack, and they have sent for Indian scouts. There is danger of portions of other tribes uniting with the malcontents.

Another great fire, involving the loss of two millions worth of property, occurred at 62 West street, New York, on Friday evening.

The Keithfield rice mills on Black River, S. C., were destroyed by fire. Loss \$36,000.

Weston started Saturday morning from the Royal Exchange, London, England, to walk the highways, two thousand miles in one thousand hours, and deliver fifty lectures.

The Secretary of the Treasury calls for the redemption of \$20,000,000 in 5.20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1867.

The captive women and children at Fort Robinson will be released at the request of Red Cloud, the Ogallalas earnestly desiring that the widows and orphans, who are their natural protectors, to take them to their homes and care for them.

The woolen mill of John Brown & Sons, in Philadelphia, burned Monday, entailing a loss of \$150,000.

An explosion in the drug store of Weeks & Potter, of Boston, Monday morning, destroyed \$30,000 worth of property.

May Marshall, of Chicago, began Monday night to walk 2,700 quarter miles in 2,700 quarter hours in Washington.

The American bark Shooting Star was sailed from Lisbon for Philadelphia with Angell, the defaulting secretary of the Pullman Company, on board.

The championship of the world billiard tournament commenced in New York city Monday night at Cooper Union. In the first round game Schaefer beat Garnier in 32 innings, 600 to 429. Schaefer ran 137 and 144. Garnier 60 and 82.

Alderman William Clendening, iron founder, of Montreal, has absconded with \$20,000. Cash liabilities, half a million dollars.

Capt. George Prince, of Bath, Me., has been arrested, charged with obtaining a large amount of money from the Pension Office on fraudulent claims.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued warrants for the execution of Sayre and Shaffer, wife murderers, the execution to take place 60 days hence.

A meeting of the Anti-Polygamy Society, held at Salt Lake Monday, adopted an appeal to the people of the United States. Regarding the laws against polygamy they say: "The difficulty of enforcing the law arises from the impossibility of securing legal evidence of plural marriages, and from the fact that juries, grand and petit, are largely polygamists. Let Congress provide that these shall be excluded from the jury lists, and that polygamists charged with the crime be proved by the same evidence received in civil action, and the courts could at once place polygamy in process of ultimate extinction. The polygamist delegates charge that dram-selling, dram-drinking, prostitution and kindred vices were unknown in Utah previous to the advent of the Mormons, when it is a matter of public notoriety that Brigham Young owned a large distillery which supplied the Utah Saints and many outsiders with whiskey; that 'Zion's Institution' deals largely in intoxicating drinks; that it is a well-known fact that a meeting of the Mormon priesthood, presided over by Brigham Young, every man confessed himself guilty of adultery outside of his polygamous relations, and that the Mormon preachers publicly lament the great number of illegitimate births in purely Mormon settlements.

The following United States Senators were elected by their respective State Legislatures on Tuesday: New York, Roscoe Conkling; Pennsylvania, J. Don Cameron; Indiana, Daniel Voorhees; Illinois, John A. Logan; North Carolina, Z. B. Vance; Connecticut, Orville H. Platt; Florida, Wilkinson Call.

The President has nominated the Hon. W. P. Sutton, of Michigan, for consul at Metamoras.

George Stillman Hilliard, author and politician, died at Boston Tuesday, aged 70.

A rare incident in the history of Pennsylvania occurred Tuesday. Owing to the inauguration being delayed until 12 o'clock, the State without a governor for an hour and twenty minutes, Gov. Hartman's term having expired at noon.

An attempt to thaw out some dynamite cartridges at the gunpowder water works, near Baltimore, Tuesday, resulted in the killing of John Holson and Michael Burke, the demolition of the boiler house and the carrying of the boiler some 100 feet.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Russian-Turkish treaty, Russia, it is understood, accepts the reduction of indemnity by 100,000,000 roubles, and payment in paper roubles.

Labor troubles and great distress continue in England.

The French Senate elected as President Louis Joseph Martel, nominated by the Senate, received 150 votes to 51 for the Duke d'Audiffert-Pasquier.

President McMahon has signed the decree pardoning 1,800 communists.

A dispatch from Philippopolis states that a railway train fell into the river Odrer Saturday, and that the Russian General, several other officers and two hundred men were drowned. The accident was caused by the breaking down of a bridge.

The French Republicans maintain a firm attitude. Having a majority, they are determined to control.

Several new Catholic bishops are to be appointed to the United States.

Mukhtar Pasha has decided on Janina as the meeting place of the frontier commission. The Greek delegates will be instructed to insist on the cession of Jania. The Greek journals urge the government to remain firm on this point.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: It is semi-officially stated that the exchange of views relative to the joint occupation of Eastern Roumelia has been without result. It does not seem at present likely that such a scheme will be carried out.

Six cotton mills at Preston, England, running 183,144 spindles, have given notice of a reduction of wages from 9 to 10 per cent.

The Oxford University boat crew has declined to row with the Harvard crew because of the lateness of the date named.

Bismarck is preparing to submit to the Federal Council a law for the regulation of railway tariffs. He has also written and caused to be published a letter appealing to the agricultural community of Germany to afford him their united and vigorous support in his work of fiscal reform. He refers to the new duties to be levied upon imported corn and cattle, and expresses the opinion that such taxation has become an unavoidable necessity.

A correspondent at Rome says: The Jesuits have sent the Pope a kind of ultimatum, pointing out the evils resulting from their exclusion from the government of the church. The Pope continues firm and many of his friends fear the consequences. An unfounded report that the Pope had been poisoned, which originated in Paris, has awakened painful apprehension.

Upon the arrival at Podgoritz of the Turkish commissioners, charged with the current duties of the Montenegro, all the inhabitants withdrew to their homes as a demonstration of disapproval.

It is stated that Bismarck has decided to withdraw the Parliamentary Discipline bill, leaving the matter to the Reichstag.

The appointment of a joint European committee to take precautions against the plague is mooted. Germany and Austria resolved to send physicians to watch the epidemic.

Capt. Patterson, two Europeans and five natives, while returning from a mission to a native prince, in South Africa, all died from drinking from a poisonous spring, near Victoria Falls, Zambesi River.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Jan. 15.—In the Senate, the House concurrent resolution instructing the joint committee on printing of the two houses to investigate the State printing was adopted.

Senate bill No. 1, amending sec. 1, act 177, of 1875, to release witnesses in criminal cases from giving bail, was passed on third reading.

Senate bill No. 2, amending sec. 4726, Compiled Laws, relating to marriage and the solemnization thereof, was lost on third reading, 15 to 9.

In the House, a number of petitions and bills were introduced. Resolutions were adopted authorizing the joint committee on Taxation and the Ways and Means committee to employ each a clerk. Also, a concurrent resolution inviting Prof. Kedzie to lecture on illuminating gas.

Bills were introduced: By Mr. Cutcheon, to aid in the early construction of the Alpena and Southeastern Railroad. By Mr. Curtis to amend the tax laws.

Bills passed: Joint resolution asking Congress to prevent the advertisement of money to 0. House bill No. 24, to amend the bringing of joint suits by fellow-workmen—61 to 24.

Jan. 16.—The Senate passed Senate bill No. 3, relative to courts held by justices of the peace; Senate bill No. 4, relative to stray beasts; Senate bill No. 6, to facilitate the transfer to the United States of the title to Antislavery property.

The bill for the better detection of crimes and offenses was considered in committee of the whole, and laid on the table.

In the House bills were introduced: Authorizing boards of health of cities and villages to furnish vaccination; also amending sec. 1740 relative to boards of health, and creating the 7th judicial circuit, and creating the 24th judicial circuit; amending sec. 23, act 168 of 1875, relating to the incorporation of villages; repealing sec. 80, act 200 of 1877.

A petition was received from Chippewa county for restoration to market of the State lands, and regulations for the State were adopted, instructing the joint committee on Prisons to inquire into the best methods of disposing of females sentenced to the State Prison and House of Correction.

Senate bill No. 1, amending section 1, act 177, of 1875, relative to bail of witnesses, was passed on second reading.

Jan. 17.—The Senate proceeded to elect a President pro tem., with the following result: William Chamberlain.....20 Hiram C. Dodge.....7 Columbus V. Tyler.....2 J. W. Childs.....1

Mr. Chamberlain was elected, and assumed the chair, made an address of thanks, and proceeded to act as the presiding officer.

Joint resolution No. 1, asking Congress to pass a law prohibiting the adulteration of honey, was read a third time and passed.

A concurrent resolution ordering the printing of 1,515 copies of the Manual was adopted.

Bills were introduced, establishing a State hospital at Ann Arbor; to authorize the business of insurance in this State other than fire, life and marine; amending act of 1848 relative to plank roads, also relative to the liability of cities, towns and villages for neglect to keep in order public streets and highways; amending section 2552 of Compiled Laws relative to the non-forfeiture of policies of life insurance; amending section 2850 of Compiled Laws relating to mining corporations; amending section of Compiled Laws relating to the foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement; repealing act 14, Laws of 1858, relative to the representation by proxy of directors in the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad; also requiring directors in Michigan railway corporations to be American citizens. Adjourned until Monday the 20th, at 8.30 p. m.

In the House, a number of petitions were presented.

Bills were introduced: To amend the law relative to trial cases of fact in courts of chancery; to amend section 1782, Compiled Laws, relative to drainage; to amend sections 1781-2-3-4-6, Compiled Laws, relative to drainage; to reincorporate the village of Sault Ste. Marie; to amend section 5879, Compiled Laws, relative to taking of depositions and affidavits in civil cases; relative to the liability of cities, towns and villages for neglect to keep in order public streets and highways; amending section 2552 of Compiled Laws relative to the non-forfeiture of policies of life insurance; amending section 2850 of Compiled Laws relating to mining corporations; amending section of Compiled Laws relating to the foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement; repealing act 14, Laws of 1858, relative to the representation by proxy of directors in the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad; also requiring directors in Michigan railway corporations to be American citizens. Adjourned until Monday the 20th, at 8.30 p. m.

Several resolutions of no great importance were introduced.

Jan. 20.—Both houses reassembled this evening. But little business of public interest was done.

In the Senate a number of petitions were presented and notices of bills given.

The House transacted some business of a miscellaneous character and by a vote of 64 to 4 passed the joint resolution authorizing and

directing the transfer of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal to the general government for the free passage of all vessels.

Geo. H. Hopkins introduced in the House a joint resolution amending the constitution to stand at article 14, section 1, viz:

All specific State taxes, except those received from the companies of the Upper Peninsula, shall be applied in paying the interest upon the primary school, University and other educational funds, and the interest and principal of the State debt in the order herein recited, until there shall be a sufficient amount in the sinking fund to extinguish the State debt, when such specific taxes shall be ordered to and shall constitute a part of the general fund. The Legislature shall provide for an annual tax, sufficient with other resources, to pay the estimated expense of the State government and as to cover the time from January 31 to February 10, and adopted.

Jan. 21.—In the Senate petitions were received for a law forbidding any railroad employe from buying or speculating in grain. A resolution, instructing the Committee on Asylums to investigate the Kalamazoo Asylum, was passed, but afterwards expunged.

In the House, bills were introduced amending the usury laws and the laws relative to mortgage foreclosures; also to protect debtors to authorize injunctions by circuit judges; and to make up a deficiency in the State Reform School appropriation. A number of resolutions were passed, including one relating to the appropriation for a harbor of refuge at Mackinac.

The Committee on Supplies and Expenditures were instructed to secure from the stationer a weekly account of stationery supplied to committees, and report to the House once a month. The Senate amendment for a recess adjourned directly as to cover the time from January 31 to February 10, and adopted.

CONGRESS.

Jan. 15.—In the Senate the report of the conference committee on the Military Academy appropriation bill was agreed to, and the bill goes to the President for his signature.

The bill providing extra pay for Mexican war soldiers, and the pension bill were discussed without action.

In the House, the Speaker submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a supplemental statement of the balances on loan account in coin standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in national bank deposits, on the 1st of January 1879. National Bank, New York, \$4,898,168. The larger amounts were the First National Bank, New York, \$19,107,948; National Bank, State of New York, \$7,155,054; Bank of New York, National Bank Association, \$5,551,411; Matherick National Bank, \$4,342,909; National Bank of Commerce, New York, \$2,217,928; Second National Bank, New York, \$1,512,526; Monument National Bank, Boston, \$1,088,521. The remainder is distributed among thirty-eight banks in sums ranging from three hundred dollars to nine hundred thousand.

The House then took up the bill authorizing the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of refunding the public debt. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, in exchange for lawful money, United States certificates of deposit of the denomination of—dollars, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. and convertible at any time, with accrued interest, into the 4 per cent. bonds authorized to be issued, and directs that the money so received shall be applied only to the payment of 5-20 bonds. Several amendments offered were defeated, and the bill passed 117 to 72.

Mr. Wood, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making United States notes receivable for duties on imports.

An amendment, offered by Mr. Garfield, providing that such notes should be made so long as they were equivalent to coin, was defeated, 79 to 125, and the bill passed, 154 to 43.

Mr. Wood also reported a bill to facilitate the funding of the national debt. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in the process of refunding the national debt, to exchange directly for par bonds commonly known as 5-20s, outstanding and uncalled, and directs that, whenever all such 5-20 bonds shall have been redeemed, the provisions of this section and all existing provisions of law authorizing the refunding of the United States debt, bearing 5 per cent. or a higher rate of interest which may be redeemable, and that, in any such exchange, interest shall be allowed on the bonds redeemed for the period of three months.

The main question being ordered the House adjourned.

Jan. 16.—In the Senate, the House bill for payment of arrears of pensions was discussed and passed by yeas and nays, 14 yeas, 43 nays. Messrs. Davis, West Virginia, Hereford, McCreery, and Sausbury.

The bill as passed reads as follows: SECTION 1. That all pensions which have been granted under the general laws regulating pensions, or may hereafter be granted, in consequence of death from a cause which originated in the United States service during the continuance of the late war of the Rebellion, or in consequence of wounds, injuries or disease received or contracted in said service, shall be paid to the pensioner, or his heirs, from the date of the death or discharge from said service of the person on whose account the claim has been or shall hereafter be granted, or from the termination of the right of the party having a prior claim to such pension; provided, that the rate of such pension for the intervening time for which arrears of pension are hereby granted shall be the same per month for which the pension was originally granted.

SEC. 2.—That the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized and directed to adopt such regulations for the payment of arrears of pensions hereby granted as will be necessary to cause to be paid to such pensioners, or, if the pensioners shall have died, to the person or persons entitled to the same, all such arrears of pension as the pensioner may be or would have been entitled to under this act.

The third section repeals Sec. 4717, Revised Statutes, which, under certain restrictions, limits the prosecution of claims to a final issue within five years from the date of filing the same.

SEC. 4.—No claim agent or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services in making application for arrears of pension.

The act now goes to the President for his signature.

In the House, the regular order was the bill to facilitate the funding of the national debt. An effort was made to present an amendment subjecting all bonds hereafter issued to taxation. Mr. Wood declined to yield for that purpose and the bill passed without division.

The two houses united in memorial services to the late Prof. Joseph Henry.

Jan. 17.—The Senate discussed and amended the Patent bill.

Adjourned till Monday.

The House, in Committee of the whole, discussed the bill for the payment of \$20,000 to the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Seminary and High School in Virginia for the rent of the building during the war. Quite a lengthy discussion ensued, the opposition to the bill asserting that it was a war claim, and the friends claiming that it was a just claim for rent of the property, and the Government was as much bound to pay rent for this building as for any other building occupied by it. Without reaching a vote the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Jan. 18.—The Senate was not in session.

The House passed the minority's substitute for the Geneva award bill, by a vote of 113 to 93. It revives and continues the court of commissioners of the Alabama claims, fixes the number of judges at three, requires the court to convene and organize as soon as practicable, and limits its existence to 18 months. The bill also defines the classes of claims upon which the Commissioners may act.

Jan. 20.—In the Senate, Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) introduced a bill to provide a uniform national currency, to retire the notes of the national banks, and prohibit their circulation and their issue of notes, to utilize silver

and silver coin, and provide for the reissue of gold and silver certificates, to provide for the redemption or payment of the bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, and to provide for the expansion and contraction of the currency to meet the business interests and wants of the country.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, enclosing the letters of Gen. Sherman, Sheridan and Terry, recommending an appropriation of \$125,000 for the erection of military headquarters at Fort Snelling. The Secretary concurs in the recommendations. Referred.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.) reported (for Mr. Christianity, Rep. Mich., who is sick), from the Judiciary Committee as a substitute for the pending bill, a new measure amending the Revised Statutes, so as to read as follows:

That every person who has a husband or wife living in a territory or other place over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction, and marries another, whether married or single, and any man who hereafter, simultaneously or on the same day, marries more than one woman, in a territory or other place over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction, shall be deemed guilty of bigamy, and be punished by a fine not less than \$500 and by imprisonment not more than five years; but this section shall not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage, whose husband or wife by such marriage is absent for five successive years, and is not known to such person to be living, nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which has been dissolved by the decree of competent court, nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which has been pronounced void by the decree of a competent court on the ground of the nullity of the marriage contract. The foregoing provisions are not to affect prosecution or punishment of any offense already committed against the present law.

In the House: Mr. Potter (Dem., N. Y.) asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing the investigation of the cipher dispatches and to have it adopted under a suspension of the rules, but Mr. Butler (National, Mass.) having moved to that, on the

Continued from second page.

valuable feed for all farm stock, and, I predict, will soon regain its lost ground.

BARLEY.

There were 48,539 acres of barley harvested in Michigan in 1877, and there could not have been far from 50,000 acres last season. At 35 bushels to the acre and 50 cents a bushel this would give 1,750,000 bushels as the amount and \$875,000 as the market value of the Michigan barley crop for 1878. The increase in the production of this cereal has not kept pace with that of wheat and corn, and I think one trouble is that farmers depend too much upon the market brewers make for it and too little upon its value as a stock fattener at home. Mr. David Woodman of Paw Paw gives it as his experience that one bushel of barley is worth about two bushels of oats for feeding purposes. As the cost of production is not materially greater than that of oats, bushel per bushel, the profits of the crop as stock feed must be much greater than is generally supposed.

OTHER CROPS—POTATOES.

As to the yield of the other crops for 1878, the figures are too meagre to warrant an estimate.

The potato crop which had only increased from about three million bushels in 1853, to five and a half million in 1873, has probably not yet much exceeded six millions, though the adaptation of late varieties to the light sandy soil and their comparative exemption from the ravages of the Colorado beetle in the northern counties of the State, point to a rapid increase of the crop in the immediate future.

A new impetus seems to be given to the cultivation of

RYE.

Also in the same region, where it is being grown for pasture and plowed under as a fertilizer. I saw last July on the sandy plains near Higgins Lake, springing from soil where it is said clover could not take root, a luxuriant growth of rye, the stalks standing full five feet high and well headed. It promises to supply the vegetable mould in which the soil is deficient, and if so, the question of reducing that vast belt of pine plains to profitable husbandry is at last solved.

BUCKWHEAT.

Buckwheat, though not a leading staple in the State, forms a very considerable item among its farm products. In 1849 the crop had trebled nearly half a million bushels, and in the statistical reports since then, where it is given in the aggregate of oats, rye, barley and buckwheat, it is ranked next to oats in amount and must now reach four or five million bushels annually. It supplies a nutritious and palatable article for the table, but its value as a food for animals, particularly for horses, sheep and poultry, is, I am satisfied, not fully appreciated by our farmers. It thrives on a poor soil, where other crops cannot be grown profitably, while on richer soil, it grows so luxuriantly as to smother all weeds and leave the soil clear and in good condition for other crops. It matures rapidly, gives quick returns, and as a field crop for orchards, and a honey pasture for the apiary, it has special advantages.

TIMOTHY AND CLOVER SEED.

The raising of timothy seed and clover seed has also been a profitable branch of husbandry in Michigan, and must increase in extent and profitability as the land is brought under better tillage and the mechanical appliances for the work are made more effective. The Michigan hay crop of 1878 amounted to 1,134,077 tons, and in localities commanding a ready market, it brought most remunerative prices.

Many a good and partly improved farm in the central and northern sections of the State, near the lumber regions, has paid for itself by a single crop of hay. The art of baling and other facilities for transportation have somewhat equalized prices, still hay, whether for sale or home consumption, remains one of the best paying of farm crops.

CLOVER.

As a manurial agent clover surpasses all other crops known or cultivated. It pumps up nitrogen with its roots, absorbs ammonia with its leaves and stores them in the surface of the soil for the nourishment of other crops. In this way it counteracts the heavy drain made upon the soil by the constant ropping with wheat. Without a judicious and liberal use of such restoratives, the fertile wheat farms of Michigan must in time become as worn out and sterile as the exhausted tobacco plantations of Virginia.

FIELD PEAS.

Within the last few years a new rival of corn and oats as a field crop has made its appearance in the State, and the next census will undoubtedly surprise many farmers with the extent of a crop with which they are comparatively unacquainted, and that is field peas. One farmer in Antrim County had 23 acres sown to peas the past season, and the yield was about 30 bushels to the acre. In a somewhat extensive tour through the newer portions of the State I noticed many fields of peas, and the crop seems to be a favorite one, especially with the settlers from Canada. They prefer peas to shelled corn for stock feeding, bushel per bushel, and they claim that the former is the more easily cultivated of the two. If this is a fact, it is certainly a most important one, which Michigan farmers should be the first to profit by. The cultivation of millet, flax, hemp hops, broom corn, sugar cane, and other articles too numerous to mention must all be taken into account as making up the grand aggregate of Michigan's farm products. To what extent they will in future be cultivated will depend on the tastes of the cultivator or the state of the market, and not on the soil or climate, which are adapted to them all.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

As to the crop of roots and vegetables no statistics can be given, but the amount is enormous. The Society offered 72 separate premiums in this

class, yet at least three exhibitors made about 150 entries each, and many more would doubtless have been made had adequate accommodations been furnished them. For variety and general excellence of its roots and vegetables Michigan will compare favorably with any State in the Union. Her light sandy soil, impregnated with lime, is peculiarly adapted to root crops, and in favorable seasons they reach dimensions which seem incredible. At the Grand Traverse County Fairs have been exhibited, I am assured, a squash, grown in the vicinity, weighing 142 pounds, a flat English turnip 19½ pounds, a rutabaga 24 pounds, a beet over three feet long, and white Belgian carrots 16 inches in circumference; and these figures have no doubt been equalled or possibly surpassed at other county fairs, though I have no authentic record of them. Last year Mr. John Jolliffe, of Antrim County, raised 350 bushels of carrots from half an acre and 1,200 bushels of rutabagas from less than three acres, sown broadcast, and Mr. Almond Young, of Round Lake, reports raising rutabagas at the rate of 1,000 bushels to the acre. These are not extraordinary yields, and their significance can hardly be over-estimated. In a soil where such growths are common, or even possible, the growing of root crops for stock feeding and other purposes must soon become a feature of Michigan agriculture, increasing in importance as husbandry becomes more diversified.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER STATES.

From such imperfect data as are at hand, I have reviewed thus briefly the amount and relative importance of the different farm products of the State. I close this branch of the subject with a comparison of Michigan with other Western States. The following table compiled from the government agricultural reports shows the average cash value per acre of the products named for five consecutive years, ending with 1875:

	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870
Nebraska.....	5.48	5.17	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Kansas.....	10.21	10.15	9.94	9.94	9.94	9.94
Iowa.....	9.82	9.82	9.82	9.82	9.82	9.82
Illinois.....	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
Minnesota.....	14.01	14.01	14.01	14.01	14.01	14.01
Wisconsin.....	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.74
Michigan.....	17.37	17.37	17.37	17.37	17.37	17.37
Indian corn.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Wheat.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Oats.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Barley.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rutabaga.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Potatoes.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hay.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total for one acre of each crop.....	154.33	154.33	154.33	154.33	154.33	154.33

The table shows in nearly every instance a difference in favor of the Michigan farmer, due partly to difference in soil and tillage and partly to his nearness to the Eastern markets.

IMPROVEMENT IN FARM IMPLEMENTS.

The increase in farm products has been attended and in part caused by a remarkable improvement in farm implements. In every department of farm work and at every stage, from the breaking up of the soil to the marketing of the grain, invention has lent a helping hand, and a large proportion of labor, but recently done by hand, is now done better, cheaper and more rapidly by machinery. Plows, harrows, rollers, planters, seed drills, cultivators, reapers, mowers, rakes, threshers, shellers, straw cutters, etc., have multiplied beyond all precedent, and year by year are being brought nearer perfection. Six years ago there was scarcely a farm windmill in the State. Now they are quite common and in many localities are the main dependence for watering stock. A few years ago, when the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad pushed west from the Saginaw, there was scarcely a flouring mill in Central or Northwestern Michigan. To-day there are a score of large flouring mills on the line of that road and north of it, and all doing a large custom work. A great desideratum is a cheap and effective stump-puller, unless the new method of blasting them out should meet these requirements.

FRUITS.

Secretary Garfield, of the State Pomological Society, has prepared so full a report of the fruit exhibits at the Fair and of the fruit interests of the State at large, as to leave little to be said upon that subject. The orchards of Michigan were never more numerous and thrifty or more promising of rich returns in future than they are to-day. The subject of growing apples for the European market is attracting attention and may have an important bearing on the fruit trade in future. Several shipments were made from this State to Liverpool in the fall and others will follow in the spring. Experience shows that only the most hardy varieties can stand the long voyage uninjured, the tender fleshed varieties most popular at home, being scarcely marketable when they reach the other shore. This fact must be borne in mind by orchardists and must determine their selection of trees where they plant with a view to profiting by the foreign trade.

HORSES.

The number of horses in the State increased from 58,506 in 1850, to 281,594 in 1874, and must now considerably exceed 300,000. The improvement in blood and quality has more than kept pace with the increase of numbers, and Michigan now boasts of some of the finest thorough-breds in the country. The great demand is for ser-

viceable roadsters which combine nimbleness with strength and toughness, and not the qualities which would make the animal first-choice on the race course, nor conspicuous as a draught horse. On our level lands and easily tilled soils, size is not so essential in a farm horse in Michigan as among the hills of Pennsylvania, or on the hard clay soils of some other States, and it is a question whether the Society has not fixed its standard of weight too high. What is gained in size is more than lost in quickness, and for most farm purposes a medium-sized horse will be found cheapest and most serviceable.

CATTLE.

The number of neat cattle one year old and over in Michigan increased from 119,471 in 1850, to 307,554 in 1874. The present number, of neat cattle in the State is probably not far from 350,000. At the present ruling prices for beef, this branch of husbandry is not remunerative as Michigan farmers are finding to their cost. The remedies are to be found in an exchange of the native mongrel stock for improved grade animals; in improved methods of fattening; in killing at an earlier age; and in taking advantage of the rapidly developing foreign market. Short horns, Ayrshires, Herefords, and other thoroughbred bulls are becoming so common, and when crossed upon good native cows, give stock so much larger and better adapted for the market than native animals, that the raising of the latter is an inexcusable waste of time and feed. But the price realized for the beef's carcass is not the sole profit of stock raising to the farmer. Cattle return to the soil the elements taken from it by the crops, and so maintain or restore its fertility. In connection with the Michigan wheat map referred to above, Prof. Manly Miles, of Lansing, has prepared a live stock map of the State, showing that there is a nearly constant ratio between the number of horses, cattle, and sheep in any county, and its yield of wheat. The more cattle the more wheat, or as Prof. Miles expresses it, "The lesson of the diagram is, that to grow wheat successfully, you must keep stock."

The number of milch cows in the State in 1874 was 321,732, and the product of butter is given at 27,972,117 pounds and of cheese at 4,101,912 pounds. The dairy interest is thus seen to be a large one, but is still far out of proportion to the grain raising and stock raising capabilities of the State. It has, moreover, grown up as a weed by suffrance, rather than a useful plant which needs constant and intelligent cultivation. The cows are raised and fed without special reference to their milk producing qualities; the butter is of all kinds and made by the most primitive processes; cheese factories are not half so numerous or well patronized as they should be. Good wholesome cheese should be as common as bread, but on many tables it is never found, and on many others only as a rarity. The English consumption of cheese is 16 pound *per capita* annually. If Michigan ate every pound it makes, the average consumption would be but two and a half pounds. With its rich pasturage and pure water, there is no good reason why Michigan should not make as sweet butter as any other State, yet, as a matter of fact, Detroit dealers order their finest grades from New York. Reform is necessary if Michigan dairy products are to hold the market abroad. Durham cows are noted for the quantity and quality of their milk, and those having an admixture of this or other equally good blood, should alone be selected for the dairy, and should have their natural capabilities for milk increased by judicious care and feed. To feed for the shambles and to feed for milk are two very different processes, though the distinction is quite commonly overlooked. With the present outlook for the Michigan stock breeder, his interest seems to lie in the cultivation of the milk giving as well as in the beef producing qualities of his stock.

SHEEP.

In 1874 there were 401 in the State 1,651,903 sheep, being 401,453 less than in 1864. For this reduction of about one-fifth in 10 years a number of causes combined, all however of a temporary and local character, and such as could not permanently affect the growth of the sheep interest. Within the space of a year or two at the close of the war, injudicious legislation, drove the price of wool from 30 and 40 cents a pound up to \$1 a pound and upward, and thousands of adventurers embarked in wool growing as a speculation without any special experience or knowledge of the business. Like those who embarked in wholesale hog raising about the same time, the ill-advised wool-growers were soon glad to sell out at heavy sacrifices, and under an equitable tariff, the wool trade settled into its natural channels again. In despite of unwise legislation the wool product of the United States has increased from about 54,000,000 in 1860 to about 275,000,000 in 1878, and Michigan has contributed its share to this increase. The clip of 1873 amounted to 7,729,011 pounds, and showed this gratifying fact, that the average yield of wool per head had increased from 2½ pounds in 1850, to 4½ pounds in 1873. This tells us plain as figures can, that the original bare-legged scraggy flocks have been rapidly giving place to the short-legged, round-bodied, thick-coated breeds in which alone the wool grower must find his profits. Whether these profits shall be largest from the long, short, or middle wools, must depend largely upon the location and character of the farm, but in places convenient to market, undoubtedly very good returns are to be expected from the breeding for mutton as well as for wool.

Next to wheat, wool is probably the second great money crop of Michigan, while breeders find no small share of their profits in supplying the West with thoroughbred American Merinos, Cotswolds, Leicesters, Lincolns and others for breeding purposes. The State Association will ask you for \$500 to be expended in premiums at a proposed sheep shearing festival to be held at Jackson next April. Much

good may be derived from such a meeting, and the request is worthy of careful considerations.

SWINE.

In 1874 the number of hogs over six months old in Michigan was 401,719, and the product of pork the year previous was 48,434,106 pounds. No well regulated farm is complete without a few swine, and in the southern counties of the State especially, the pork crop is looked upon as second only to the wheat crop in value. The hog has always been the farmer's scavenger, converting into meat, what would otherwise go to waste or become a nuisance, the scavenger being a source of more annoyance and receiving less care than any other tenant of the farmer. Of late years he has received more attention and there is a growing disposition to accord him the same considerate treatment shown the sheep and ox. The old wind splitters have been worked over into grade Berkshires, Suffolks, Essex and Poland Chinas, and are now stall fed instead of foraging at random as formerly. The margin of profit is not large and can only be increased by improving the breed, fattening more systematically and with more concentrated food, and killing at an earlier age. Pork raising should accompany grain raising as a profitable auxiliary, and we look forward to the census of 1880 to show an unprecedented advance in this branch of Michigan husbandry.

POULTRY.

Poultry does not usually find a place in the farmer's live stock account, though it frequently forms a very considerable item of his income. There is always a demand for good poultry and fresh eggs at fair prices, and on a well conducted farm a number of fowls may always be kept at an inconsiderable expense. In this as in all other classes of domestic animals the profit is in the best breeds and especially in those breeds which combine in the highest degree the best qualities for the table and for the production of eggs.

Popularity of American Live Stock Abroad.

The large and steady increase of the cattle movement from this side to Europe is exciting much attention in the English and Continental journals. Hamburg papers announce that the American exporters contemplate extending operations to some of the chief ports of the Western coast of the Continent. One of the places they have in view is Antwerp, through which a large trade is anticipated with the densely populated manufacturing centres of Belgium, and with the chief towns of Rhineland and Westphalia. Hamburg, hitherto an important place for the export of cattle to England, is now become an importer of cattle from the United States. The trade with England has made beef dear in that port. Berlin, with its million of people and almost unlimited demand for meat, is only 160 miles from Hamburg, whence the American importations could easily be forwarded by rail. The London *Daily News* remarks: "In almost every description of American food landed at Liverpool last week there was an increase when compared with recent periods. The large arrivals of live stock noted in the previous week were kept up, indicating the desire on the part of the shippers to get the American and Canadian animals safely landed in this country before the equinoctial gales set in, which in several cases last year proved so disastrous to the live cattle in transit. The quantity of American fresh beef landed was much in excess of many previous weeks, while the first consignments of mutton that there have been for some time came to hand."

On The Farm.

There is good sleighing for the ho-f-days throughout the State. The snow is about seven inches deep in the southern counties and from eight inches to two feet deep in the northern part of the State. This fall of snow has been very favorable for farmers and lumbermen. The farmers are well prepared for the winter and are busy feeding their supply of coarse feed to sheep swine and cattle. A farmer in Lenawee county writes the *Country Gentleman*: "The fattening of stock for market at the present time, is not encouraging. Hogs find their way to the buyer at the prices offered, but few, if any farmers hope for an advance, sufficient to induce them to hold longer. Cattle feeders are fattening less than usual. For the first time in many years, the demand for ewes has been greater than the supply, and prices for heavy shearers are fully one-third better, while wethers for feeders are in less demand at prices below last year's. The present low prices are inducing many to turn their attention to the raising of sheep. Many who are fattening sheep, will hold, and shear their flocks in preference to sending them to a losing market."

The "Young Mary" steer exhibited by Van Meter & Hamilton, Clark County, Kentucky, at the Chicago Fat Stock Show, was slaughtered last week by "Jake" Schuler for Mr. Weber, of Washington Market. When slaughtered, the live weight of the bullock was 2,400 lbs; weight of offal, including head and feet, 295 lbs; weight of tallow, 300 lbs; neat beef, 1,700 lbs. The best steer ever known was slaughtered at the Smithfield Show, and dressed 72 lbs. to the cwt.

The wool trade between Colorado and Chicago has increased wonderfully. The receipts of pelts at Chicago tanneries from Colorado points during the past season were four times greater than for any previous year. The wool is received there in the rough, so to speak, being still on the pelts. It is either pulled, cut or shaved off, and then shipped to Boston and the seaboard.

A stock dealer of Western Iowa is said to have bought 40,000 bushels of corn at Lemars at eight cents a bushel.

Ten Years After.

Ten years ago, when she was ten,
I used to tease and scold her;
I liked her and she loved me then,
A boy some five years older.
I liked her, she would fetch my book,
Bring food to stream or thicket;
Would oil my gun, or bait my hook,
And field for hours at cricket.
She'd mend my cap, or find my whip.
Ah! but boys' hearts are stony!
I liked her rather less than "Gyp,"
And far less than my pony.
She loved me then, though heaven knows why.
Small wonder had she hated,
For scores of dolls she's had to cry
Whom I decapitated.
I tore her frocks, I pulled her hair,
Called "red" the sheen upon it;
Out fishing I would even dare
Catch tadpoles in her bonnet.
Well, now I expiate my crime:
The Nemesis of fables
Came after years—to-day Old Time
On me has turned the tables.
I'm twenty-five, she's twenty now,
Dark-eyed, pink-checked, and bonny,
The curls are golden round her brow;
She smiles, and calls me "Johnny."
Of yore I used her christian name,
But now, through fate or malice,
When she is by my lips can't frame
Five letters to make "Alice."
I, who could joke with her and tease,<
Stand silent now before her;
Dumb, through the very wish to please,
A speechless, shy adorer.
Or, if she turns to me to speak,
I'm dazzled by her graces;
The hot blood rushes to my cheek,
I babble common places.
She's kind and cool—ah! Heaven knows how
I wish she blushed and faltered;
She likes me, and I love her now—
Dear, dear! how things have altered!
—London Graphic.

JUDGING BY APPEARANCE.

"Here's a nice place, Mabel," said the elder of the two ladies who had just entered the train. "And we'll try to keep it undisturbed, too," she added, proceeding to deposit their shawls, satchels, &c., upon the end of each seat, while the two ladies seated themselves facing each other. They were evidently mother and daughter, the mother large, portly and fine looking, the daughter a slender, bright-faced little thing, and just as evidently people of "position," marked by all the belongings of wealthy travelers.

Elegantly braided linen ulsters, over suits of black silk, stylish hats, dainty kid gauntlets, Russian leather satchels and shawlstraps were their distinguishing marks, besides that indescribable air which stamps its possessor as one used to good society.

"So very warm? Do reach my fan, Mabel?" said Mrs. Glennor. "We have a terrible hot day for our ride?"

"But there is such a nice breeze. I think it will be lovely," returned bright-eyed Mabel.

"Oh, you're always contented with everything. Dear me, I hope the carriages won't be crowded?"

"They are almost that now, mamma. We have the only vacant seats, I believe."

"And I mean to keep them, too," announced Mrs. Glennor.

At that moment spoke a voice at her elbow:

"Is that seat engaged, madam?"

Mrs. Glennor and Mabel both looked up to see a young lady dressed in a plain, untrimmed linen suit; with a brown veil covering her hat entirely, and shading a plain homely face.

Her speech was that of a well-bred person, but her exceedingly plain attire stamped her in Mrs. Glennor's eyes as "common folks," not worth an effort to be polite.

She turned to the window and settled herself in her place without seeming to hear, but good-natured Mabel spoke at once:

"Mine isn't. You are welcome to share it."

And, notwithstanding the decided frown on her lady-mother's face, she tossed her "traps" over on the pile already beside Mrs. Glennor, and smiled a reply to the young stranger's quiet "Thank you," as she sat down, holding the small satchel she carried, in her lap.

"It will tire you. There is plenty of room over here with ours," said Mabel, reaching out her hand towards the satchel.

The young lady placed it upon the seat herself, saying:

"I was afraid it might trouble you."

"Not at all," returned Mabel.

But Mrs. Glennor, with a little accent of spite, addressed her daughter:

"Mabel, don't make yourself overfamiliar. I wonder how far it is to Hamilton?"

"Don't the table tell you, mamma?"

"No. Only the larger stations are down. Well," with a sigh and a glance at the intruder, "at least we shall be able to select our own society there."

"Mamma, don't!" pleaded Mabel in a low tone, flushing at her mother's rudeness.

"I detest these trains, where every rude person who chooses may intrude upon you," went on Mrs. Glennor, coolly.

Mabel knew there was no telling where her mother would stop once she was on the track, and she noted the flush which overspread the young stranger's face. She quietly changed the subject.

"Do you know Mr. Hamilton's family, mamma?"

"Not the children. Not since they were grown, that is. I saw them when they were little."

"If they are like their noble old father, I'm sure I shall like them. I think he is splendid," answered Mabel.

The stranger lady smiled quietly.

Mrs. Glennor answered:

"I daresay they are. Birth and breeding always show, Mabel. I, for one, could never mistake a person of wealth and culture for a common one."

"Is there only one daughter?" asked Mabel.

"Only one at home, the youngest one, Henrietta. And one son, Richard. I consider it very fortunate that Hamilton invited us to make this visit Mabel. Richard Hamilton will be very wealthy and if you play your cards well, who knows what you may do in the way of a settlement?"

"Now, mamma, if you begin to talk that way I do solemnly declare I will

take the next train that passes us back home and not go at all!"

Mrs. Glennor knew the girl was quite capable of keeping her word if she was pushed too far, so she said no more, but betook herself to the prospect in view from her window.

The ride was a warm one, but Mabel enjoyed it, and in spite of her mamma's frowns, chatted with her seat-mate very sociably.

It was getting sundown when the train stopped at Hamilton, and several passengers descended, among whom were Mrs. Glennor and Mabel.

There was a forlorn-looking station, with a dusty little refreshment-bar in one corner of a dingy room labelled, "Ladies' Room." There were two or three village idlers, with hands in their pockets, promenading up and down the platform, and that was all.

"Why what does this mean?" fretted Mrs. Glennor. "Mr. Hamilton wrote he would be certain to have the carriage to meet us."

"Perhaps it will be here yet, mamma," said Mabel. Suppose you ask one of these men if it has been seen."

"I believe I will!" and Mrs. Glennor marched majestically up to one of the men aforesaid and inquired:

"Can you tell me whether Mr. Hamilton's carriage has been at the station to-day?"

"Yes'm—no'm—I don't know—there it are a-comin' now," was the slightly incoherent answer.

Turning in the direction of his extended finger she saw a handsome carriage rolling rapidly up.

"It is just coming," she announced to Mabel, whose eyes had already informed her of that fact.

They waited upon that dreary platform until it drove up and the driver dismounted.

Then he came up the steps and addressed Mrs. Glennor, touching his hat respectfully.

"Ladies for Mr. Hamilton's madam?"

"Yes. Come, Mabel."

"The carriage is ready, ladies, The spring cart is here already to take your baggage over. Will I take your tickets?"

Mrs. Glennor gave him the tickets for their trunks, and the ready coachman soon had them piled in the light cart which had followed the carriage.

"Now we are ready," declared Mrs. Glennor. But the coachman appeared to be looking for some one else.

"Our young Miss Henrietta went up to town yesterday. We expected her back by this train."

"Here I am, Sam!" called a familiar voice from the door of the ladies' room; and the homely young lady in plain linen, who had shared Mabel's seat, came out of her retreat inside and approached them.

"My goodness!" was Mrs. Glennor's dismayed ejaculation, as she flushed up to the roots of her hair.

But Mabel sprung forward with extended hand.

"What! are you Henrietta Hamilton? I am so glad!"

"And you are Miss Glennor! I am glad, too!" said the young lady, offering her hand most cordially. "I would have made myself known in the train, but I am always so shy with strangers, and I was not sure who you were till now. Mrs. Glennor, I am very glad to welcome you to Hamilton. I love your daughter already, and I am sure we shall have a delightful visit. Let us go now; Sam is waiting."

This prompt courtesy, so delicately ignoring her own rude behavior in the train, was a greater rebuke to Mrs. Glennor than any show of anger could have been.

For once her ready tongue was at a loss, and she only followed her young hostess to the carriage, silently and with flushed face.

But Henrietta's kindly spirit soon put her at her ease, except when she remembered her mortifying blunder.

It was a wholesome lesson, however. And the next time Mrs. Glennor meets a lady in the train, whether she is robed like a queen or in plain linen, she will treat her as such, and never judge by appearance.

A Lake That Stands Above Ground.

The greatest wonder in the State of Iowa, and perhaps in any other State, is what is called the "Walled Lake," in Wright county, 12 miles north of Dubuque and Pacific Railway, and 150 miles west of Dubuque city. The lake is from two to three feet higher than the earth's surface. In some places the wall is 10 feet high, 15 feet wide at the bottom, and five feet wide on the top. Another fact is the size of the stones used in the construction, the whole of them varying in weight from three tons down to 100 pounds. There is an abundance of stones in Wright county, but surrounding the lake to the extent of five or ten miles there are none. No one can form an idea as to the means employed to bring them to the spot, or who constructed it. Around the entire lake is a belt of woodland half a mile in length, composed of oak. With this exception the country is a rolling prairie. The trees must have been planted there at the time of the building of the wall. In the spring of the year 1856 there was a great storm, and the ice on the lake broke the wall in several places, and the farmers in the vicinity were obliged to repair the damages to prevent inundation. The lake occupies a ground surface of 2,800 acres; depth of water as great as 25 feet. The water is clear and cold, soil sandy and loamy. It is singular that no one has been able to ascertain where the water comes from nor where it goes, yet it is always clear and fresh.

Local Matters.

A tandem was seen on the streets, on Thursday.

An interesting drama at Good Tempers' Hall to-night.

There will be no more Ladies' Library socials until further notice.

On Saturday last, Martin Eckrich was fined \$5 and costs, for assault and battery.

The Ypsilanti City Band serenaded the Red Hussar Band, on Thursday afternoon.

The Parish Aid Society of St. Luke's church are thinking of giving a Valentine social.

Now is the time to subscribe for the Commercial—\$1.50 from now until March 1, 1880.

Remember the Burns Birthday Celebration at New Jerusalem Hall, this (Saturday) evening.

The colored baby that was left on the steps of the Coon house, some weeks ago, was buried on Monday.

The Temperance meeting on Sunday afternoon will be addressed by Mr. Bradshaw, of Detroit, a very interesting speaker.

Mrs. Andrew M. Van Tassel, of Denton's, and the little daughter of Mr. Hiram Markham, of Augusta, were buried on Wednesday.

Professor Foote is making arrangements with the Jackson singers to bring out, in that city, the cantata of "Queen Esther."

The list of subscribers to the Normal Tower fund, published last week, needs correction as follows: C. M. Harris, \$10; L. A. Willard, \$10.

The youths and misses of this city have bi-weekly dances at the different houses. Last Monday evening, however, they had their dance in Red Ribbon Hall.

Follmer & Scoville have bought about 400,000 feet of logs this season. The most of them were whitewood, and the price varied from \$4 to \$12 per thousand.

The Greenbackers are jubilant over the sudden conversion to their ranks of the editor of the Sentinel. They do not stop to ask "Why Is It," but are satisfied that it is.

Professor McLouth will speak before the Young People's Society of the Methodist Church, next Monday evening. Subject: "Guides to the Interpretation of the Scripture."

At the Presbyterian Young People's Meeting, next Monday evening, Miss Allie Wise will give readings, and Mr. F. A. Hunt will read an essay on "Popular Amusements."

Mr. D. Bethune Duffield is expected to spend a Sunday in town before long. He will speak on temperance in the afternoon, and deliver his lecture on "Religion and Science," in the evening.

The Rev. J. T. Sunderland, of Ann Arbor, will lecture in the New Jerusalem Chapel, on Monday Evening, Jan. 28, at 7:30 o'clock. Subject: "The Better Religion Coming." All are invited.

Bishop Gillespie will be at St. Luke's Church, Ypsilanti, on the morning of February 16th, at which time he will administer the rite of confirmation to such persons as may be prepared to receive it.

The Gas Company has elected the following officers: President, D. L. Quirk; Secretary and Treasurer, I. N. Conklin; Directors, D. L. Quirk, I. N. Conklin, C. King. The annual dividend is seven per cent.

On Thursday last Mr. R. Kimmel's horse ran into the furniture sleigh of Messrs. Clarke & Wallace, broke Mr. Kimmel's cutter, threw that gentleman out and dragged him some distance. No serious injuries were sustained.

The Musical Union find the work in hand one of increasing interest, as the rehearsals proceed. It is thought that four more rehearsals will suffice to prepare the oratorio for public presentation, as the main choruses are very nearly mastered.

Letters remaining in Postoffice Jan. 24: Silas Cornish, David Coon, Noah Curtis, Edgar A. Earl, Dora Jones, Andrew Minzy, Smith Mix, M. Riney, Emma Lambert, L. M. Robinson, Nellie Scott, Mrs. M. J. Winchell, Dr. G. G. Williams, Mantia Young.

One by one the commuters are dropping off. Mr. D. C. Batchelder is now boarding in Detroit, Mr. F. A. Booth moves to Detroit the first of February, and Mr. A. Williams will remove his family to that city as soon as he can rent his house in Ypsilanti.

It was reported on the street, Thursday, that the present proprietors of the Lee-Teel Patent Farm-Gate had sent into Detroit the names of sixteen Ypsilanti persons who were to be sued in the United States Court. Among the names were those of Messrs. J. Everts Smith, Dr. Bennett, and P. G. Sherwood.

The Register reports the following real estate transfers:

Wm. Geer to E. S. and A. O. Geer, land in section 3, Superior; \$2,000.

D. W. Whitmarsh to Austin W. Dexter, land in section 25, York; \$2,800.

H. and F. M. Oakley to James F. Seeley, land in section 27, York; \$1,800.

David Peters to H. W. and W. R. Geer, land in Clarke's addition to Ypsilanti; \$800.

James M. Parshall to Debora Church, 48 rods of land in the west line of Hamilton street Ypsilanti; \$3,000.

The Mission Circle, under the auspices of which Miss Couthouli was to appear, received, last Monday, a telegram saying that Miss Couthouli was sick and could not keep her engagement here. Thereupon the young ladies immediately advertised a postponement and stopped the sale of tickets. Two hours later came another telegram saying that Miss C. had had a sore throat but was

better and would surely appear. A letter confirmed the telegram, and tickets were again sold. The tickets are now redeemed at the Post Office. Throughout the Mission Circle have acted with the greatest fairness to all concerned.

Ypsilanti was agreeably surprised during the past week by the advent of the Red Hussar Band, which gave two concerts, on Thursday and Friday evenings respectively. Notwithstanding the masquerade on Thursday evening, a respectably sized audience was gathered, and was sufficiently delighted by the magnificent playing of the Band. The selections were rather popular than classical, but all of high musical rank, embracing among others Weber's well known overture to "Oberon," the lovely "Abendruhe," by Loeschhorn, and two numbers of Strauss' bewitching dance music. The cornet and flute solos were also most artistic and warmly received. For Friday evening there was a change of programme, and a larger and equally enthusiastic audience.

QUICK WORK.—An Ypsilanti merchant who wishes stock from Detroit may leave his order with the express company an hour or more after the close of the evening mail, and yet receive his goods before noon the next day. The result of the new express system is that orders by express are filled quicker and with less liability of mistake than they are by mail, and at a less expense.

YPSILANTI ENTERPRISE.—The firms of H. P. Glover and Robbins & Sweet have combined their efforts for the purpose of running a store at Maybee Station, on the Canada Southern road. H. P. Glover furnishes the dress goods, etc., and Robbins & Sweet supply the clothing and heavier articles. The store has been in operation about three weeks and will be continued during February. The business is in charge of Mr. Wm. Robbins and Mr. P. Carpenter.

OUR FAIR.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Eastern Michigan Agricultural and Mechanical Society, held at the office of C. & F. Joslin, on Thursday last, the special Committee on Grounds reported that they had leased the fair grounds for 1879, at a cost of \$300. A committee of five was appointed to revise the premium lists, the committee to consist of the following gentlemen: E. D. Lay, W. H. Hawkins, Jessup Wood and H. D. Platt. The Business Committee of 1877, consisting of Messrs. Goodspeed, Hawkins and Olcott, was reappointed. The fair will be held either the first or the second week after the State Fair, probably the first week. The premium list will be greatly increased as to both length and depth, and everything points to a more successful fair this year than we have ever had before.

THE BAND MASQUERADE.—Both socially and financially the masquerade ball given by the Ypsilanti City Band, on Thursday evening, was a success. There were about one hundred maskers, two-thirds of which number were ladies. The spectators numbered about two hundred, many of whom appeared on the floor after unmasking. The prizes, a pair of napkin rings and twelve napkins, were taken respectively by Miss Geiss, who well personated a Daughter of the Regiment, and Mr. Coleman, who took the part of a sailor. The characters were many and were well taken. Clowns whirled Morning and Evening, Winter and Red Riding Hood in the mazy waltz, Indian Chiefs waited on the glances of the Goddess of Liberty and Topsey, and a fair Archer pierced the hearts of Don Cesar de Bazan and Claude Melnette. Later in the evening the brilliant uniforms of the Red Hussar Band enlivened the already lively scene. The music was furnished by Messrs. Emerick, Whitmarsh, Wise, Stuck and Skinner.

MISS COUTHOU'S READINGS.—The large audience that gathered, last Wednesday evening, to hear Miss Couthou read were disappointed by the non-appearance of that lady. Miss Couthou's anxiety to fill her engagement here led her to get up from a sick bed and travel twenty-four hours, until she reached Ypsilanti on the evening train, Wednesday. Although thoroughly exhausted, she was still anxious not to disappoint her audience; but the doctor said that further exertion would be at the risk of her life. Dr. Batwell, who was called to her assistance, has furnished us with the following statement:

Editor Commercial: Miss Couthouli was unable to appear on Wednesday evening in consequence of high fever and general prostration, resulting from cold and over exertion.

EDWARD BATWELL, M. D. While in this city, Miss Couthouli was the guest of Mrs. T. C. Owen, whose house she left for home on Thursday. It is feared that it may be a number of weeks before Miss Couthouli is able again to appear in public, but when she recovers her health, she hopes to fill her engagement here; and we are sure that our citizens will give her a more hearty welcome, if possible, than was in store for her on Wednesday evening.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held in this city, at Firemen's Hall, on Saturday last. The committee appointed to confer with the Ypsilanti fair officers, about continuing the alternate year arrangement, reported that they had visited Ypsilanti but had failed to get a conference. A meeting of the Ypsilanti organization was called, but a quorum failed to respond, consequently the committee's mission was futile. The report was accepted and the committee discharged. It was voted to hold a fair in this city, upon the grounds of the society, next fall, beginning Tuesday, Sept. 30, and continuing four days—Sept. 30, and Oct. 1, 2, and 3. It was decided to offer \$5 and \$10 premiums to boys for yearling steers, broken, and to give speed premiums, amount not yet fixed. There will be two races a day. The stud race will be open to Washtenaw, Wayne, Monroe, Lenawee, Oakland and Livingston counties. No horse will be allowed to take more than one first premium. Edward Treadwell was elected super-

intendent, and Michael Fleming, Marsh A committee was appointed to have control of the gates and tickets, and another committee to get the treasurer's report enrolled upon the secretary's books. A general discussion was had how to improve the fair and to curtail expenses. Another meeting will be held next Saturday.—Democrat.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Frank Tooker is in town.

Capt. Allen has taken his family to Lansing.

Mrs. John W. Van Cleve, jr., is visiting in Flint.

Professor Bellows has a new geometry nearly ready for the press.

Miss Clara Dimick has gone South to spend the remainder of the winter.

Mr. J. B. Lord, whom illness has confined to the house for a month past, is out again.

Miss Ida Chamberlain is gone to Coldwater, where she will teach in the public schools.

Mr. D. B. Greene attended the convention of superintendents of the poor, held at Lansing, during this week.

Mr. Hiram Allen, who is employed in Follmer & Scoville's saw mill, got his foot entangled in a chain, on Monday last, and the result was a broken ankle.

During the week, Mr. Charles Wheeler has been over the Hillsdale Road for the purpose of examining the accounts. He used the track velocipede, and one of the adventures of the trip was a fall down an embankment and a landing in a snow-drift.

From the Ann Arbor Register.

The following is the disposal of the Ypsilanti cases before the Circuit Court:

M. L. Shutta vs. Ypsilanti City; cause continued.

B. F. Martin vs. J. G. Crane; argued and submitted.

Wm. H. Wanty vs. A. Childs; discontinued by consent.

Chas. F. Conrad vs. Grove Spencer and Wright Spencer; judgment; \$196.57.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Trade Association vs. Clarence Tinker; judgment for \$200.85, affirmed.

Charles D. Coleman vs. William P. Groves; motion to set aside verdict and grant a new trial, granted.

O. A. Sober vs. James M. Nichols; motion to continue denied.

Charles R. Freeman et al. vs. Charles Conrad; cause continued.

Benjamin F. Morton vs. John G. Crane; motion of plaintiff for retaxation of costs, granted, with attorney fee of \$10 ordered paid to plaintiff.

The Ypsilanti Farmers' and Mechanics' Trade Association vs. L. D. Norris; judgment of \$200.85 and costs for plaintiff by consent.

A SICK SENATOR.—The excessive corpulence of a certain United States Senator has long been the butt of editorial wit and spicy *bon mots* from the pens of Washington correspondents. Few persons have suspected that his obesity was a disease, and liable to prove fatal. Yet this is the sad fact. Excessive fatness is not only a disease in itself, but one liable to generate other and more serious ones. Chemistry has at last revealed a safe, sure, and reliable remedy for this abnormal condition of the system in Allan's Anti-Fat. Distinguished chemists have pronounced it not only harmless but very beneficial to the system, while remedying the diseased condition. Sold by druggists.

FROM REV. M. P. WEBSTER, PASTOR OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN WESTON, MASS.—Having been afflicted with dyspepsia and all its attendant sufferings for fourteen years past, and the last five or six with a chronic diarrhoea, I am happy to state that I find myself greatly improved. Those disagreeable feelings usually attending dyspepsia are now almost entirely gone, diarrhoea so far removed that I suffer no inconvenience from it, except when I take cold, or labor entirely beyond my strength, producing somewhat of an inward inflammation. To those who are afflicted with the dyspepsia, or derangement of the liver and stomach, producing general prostration of strength, I would recommend the FERRUGINOUS SYRUP as one of the most effectual remedies that I have ever known. Sold by druggists and dealers generally.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

REGULAR MEETING.

MONDAY EVEN., Jan. 13, 1879.

Council met.

Mayor in the chair.

Roll called.

Present—Ald. Kiehl, Roys, Fraser, Follmer, Smith, Hatchinson, and Cremer.

CLERK AND ACCOUNTS.

Easterley & Leonard, butchers and wicks..... \$2 30

John Underwood, cleaning lamps..... 1 50

Ordered paid from Contingent Fund. Ayes, 7; nays, 0.

Ypsilanti Gas Co., gas one year..... 975 00

M. L. Shutta, making tax roll, etc..... 55 00

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Fraser:

Resolved, That the question of continuing the lighting of the gas lamps be left with the Committee on Gas Lights.

Carried.

On motion of Ald. Cremer, his resolution relative to amending the City Charter was taken from the table.

On motion of Ald. Smith, the same was retabled.

On motion, Council adjourned to meet Monday evening, Jan. 27, 1879, at 7 o'clock.

FRANK JOSLIN, City Clerk.

FOR 1879. MUSIC FOR 1879.

MASON'S PIANOFORTE TECHNICS!

By WM. MASON and W. S. B. MATHEWS.

Price, \$2.50. The most distinguished appearance for a number of years among books containing material for practice. Contains 500 Technical exercises that can be expanded to many thousands. Also admirable explanations and treatise on Automatic Playing. It should be understood that this is not a book for beginners, but one to be used after, or in connection with such excellent instructors as RICHARD'S NEW METHOD (3.25), and HADLEY'S SYSTEM FOR BEGINNERS (3.25), or the NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY METHOD (3.25).

MUSICAL RECORD, Popular Weekly, \$2 a year.

Clarke's Harmonic School for the Organ.

(3.00). By WM. H. CLARKE. A wonderfully original and a good method for learning both to play and compose Voluntaries and Interludes. Also is a splendid general instruction book for the Church Organ, (Read or Pipe). Very popular books for Church Organ are CLARKE'S NEW METHOD FOR REED ORGANS (2.50), the EMERSON METHOD FOR REED ORGANS (2.50), GETZLER'S SCHOOL FOR REED ORGANS (2.50), and RAY'S SCHOOL FOR CABINET ORGAN (2.50).

All books sent post free for retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

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HIGHEST REWARD

Cheap Homes in Michigan, \$5 to \$10 per Acre.

STRONG SOILS! SURE CROPS! Railroad through Centre of Lands.

HEALTHY CLIMATE! SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES! INTELLIGENT POPULATION!

These lands are a long distance EAST of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops.

Descriptive pamphlet in English and German. Address, W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Cracked Wheat.

Granulated Hominy.

Oat Meal.

FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

I invite the attention of householders to the above named articles, especially Cracked Wheat and Granulated Hominy as they have not before been introduced here in this form. Please call at No. 15 Congress St. and No. 4 Masonic Block, opposite the depot, and see samples for yourselves. The hygienic benefits of such food should not be overlooked.

Recipes for best methods of preparing the different kinds accompanies each box.

Cracked Wheat, 15cts. per bx contain'g 2lbs. Oat Meal, " " " " 2lbs. Granulated Hominy, 15cts. per box, contain'g 2 1/2 lbs.

CHARLES WHEELER.

Spencer & Fairchild,

Successors to Smith & Fairchild,

Propose not simply to keep up the reputation of this house, but enhance it, if possible.

For luscious roasts, fine steaks, everything in the line of a

First-class Market!

Call on us.

South Side Congress St.

Sugar Cured Hams.....10 Cents.
Shoulders.....8 Cents.
Dried Beef.....15 Cents.
Breakfast Bacon.....10 Cents.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

Call and examine our stock of Ladies' Underwear. Call and examine our stock of Gents' Underwear, and our line of Children's Underwear is full and complete. Ladies if you have not seen our line of Cloaks, it will pay you to call and look at them as the styles are new and the prices cannot be beaten. Our Dress Goods Department was never in better shape for in it you will find all the latest styles and patterns.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

SAVE YOUR ASHES!

ANDREW BIRK & SON

Have now in full operation the Ashery formerly owned by Mr. C. A. Richards,

No. 6, Forest Avenue.

And will call and get your ashes if you will leave word at the ashery or send by mail. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of house grease. Potash, Hard and Soft soap for family use always on hand and delivered free. Leached ashes for sale at the Ashery or delivered. The Ash Wagon is on the streets every day. 764-784

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. Is especially re-TRADE MARK.

emended as an unfailing cure for SEMINAL WEAKNESS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self Abuse, or Loss of the Vital Force.

Before Taking of MEMORY, USE After Taking.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, DETROIT, MICH.

Sold in Ypsilanti by Frank Smith; and by all druggists everywhere. 742-881

THE SUCCESS OF OUR GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE

Has been thus far unprecedented. Crowds of buyers every day since the commencement have testified to its popularity and merit. We have given our customers

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT!

And are offering fresh inducements in order make the Sale a Complete Success.

CARPET DEPARTMENT!

Axminsters, Tapestry Brussels, Linoleums, Mappings, Lace Curtains, Body Brussels, Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Cretomes.

At less than than their present purchasing price in the East.

We Want to Close Out the Entire Stock!

In preference to removing it to the third story, and we will make it an object for the public to lay in their Spring supply now. We will take orders for

LAMBREQUINS AND SHADES!

At a reduction of thirty per cent. from Spring prices.

House-Furnishing Goods!

Although our sales in this department have been very extensive, our assortment is quite unbroken. Housekeepers will notice prices on

Bleached Table Linens, 5-8 Napkins, Brown Table Damarks, 3-4 Napkins, Linen Sheetings, Tray Cloths, Doylies, Linen Pillow Casings, Huck Towels, Fronting Linens, Damask Towels, Marseilles Spreads, Piano Covers, Honey-Comb Quilts, Melodeon Covers, Blankets, Comfortables, Table Cloths, THAT WILL ASTONISH THEM. EVERYTHING REDUCED.

WE ARE SELLING DOMESTICS BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, DENIMS, CHEVIOTS, BROWN CANTON FLANNEL, BLEACHED CANTON FLANNELS, At New York Commission House Prices.

WE ASK NO PROFIT ON THESE GOODS!

WE SHALL, AS HERETOFORE, LEAD IN

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES!

TO make room for our spring stock, soon to arrive, we shall offer the balance of our stock, about 2,500 pieces, at less than importation prices—starting at 1 cent a yard to 50 cents, and comprising the best styles and work.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

LACES

WHITE GOODS

The balance of our stock we are offering at

A GREAT SACRIFICE!

LADIES' UNDERWEAR!

The Best assorted Stock, of the Best Manufacture, which we offer for the next thirty days to come, at

Prices That Must Command the Attention of All!

Ladies ought not to hesitate a moment in making their selections.

We Positively cannot Duplicate the Goods at the Prices we have marked them!

WE OFFER—

CORSETS!

AT THE SAME LOW RATES

LADIES, GENTS AND CHILDREN'S

HOSIERY

AND—

UNDERWEAR.

We have a VERY LARGE STOCK of and

IT MUST GO!

We shall not consult the cost price in endeavoring to clear it out!

Customers will do well to—

GIVE US A CALL.

FREEDMAN BROS. & CO.,

147, 149, 151 Woodward Ave.,

Detroit, Mich.